

This is a small ad but it tells of a great remedy.

Tonsiline

will positively cure any form of sore throat in 24 hours. Druggists everywhere 25 and 50 cents.

The Tonsiline Co., Canton, Ohio.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.	
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon	Ohio, J. H. Hurst, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier
HARDWARE.	
S. J. LADD CO., dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.	
MANUFACTURERS.	
R. J. LADD & CO., manufacturers of Theobald & Co. Machine, Portable, Semi-Portable and other Engines, Horse powers, Saw and Mill, etc.	
MAS ALON JOLLING MILL, Jos. Corne	Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron
MASILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac	tures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer and Soda Flasks, etc.
MASILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufac	turers of Bridges, Roofs and General Structures.
JEWELERS.	
C. F. VON KANDEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.	
JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 8 South Erie street.	

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	40
Oats	22-25
Clover Seed	5 00-5 50
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu.	5 00
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed)	18-18
Wool (washed)	25
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	60-75
Cabbage, per dozen	40-50
Evaporated apples	.08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	70
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20-22
Eggs (fresh)	22
Chickens, live, per lb.	7
Spring Chickens, dressed, lb.	10
Turkeys, live	.08-0
Turkeys, dressed	11-12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	124
Shoulder	09
Lard	08
Sides	.06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	90

TODAY'S MARKETS	
Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.	
The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:	
NEW YORK.	
Open-High-Low-Close	
American Sugar	144 1/4 144 1/4 140 1/4 141 1/4
American Tobacco	112 1/2 114 1/4 111 1/2 112 1/2
Atchafalaya (Pfd.)	88 1/2 89 1/4 87 1/2 88 1/2
C. B. & Q.	142 1/2 143 1/4 140 1/4 141 1/4
Federal Steel	66 1/2 67 1/4 65 1/2 66 1/2
U. S. Leather (Pfd.)	85 1/4 86 1/4 84 1/4 85 1/4
Manhattan	118 1/4 119 1/4 116 1/4 117 1/4
Missouri Pacific	70 71 69 70 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	87 1/2 88 1/4 86 1/4 87 1/2
Northern Pacific, Pfd	89 1/4 90 1/4 88 1/4 89 1/4

CHICAGO.	
Open-High-Low-Close	
Wheat	
Dec.	70 1/4 70 3/4 69 3/4 69 3/4
Jan.	70 1/4 70 3/4 70 1/4 70 3/4
May	72 1/4 73 1/4 72 1/4 72 3/4
Corn	
Jan.	86 1/4 86 1/4 85 1/4 85 1/4
May	86 1/4 86 1/4 85 1/4 85 1/4
Oats	
Jan.	21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4
May	23 1/4 23 1/4 23 1/4 23 1/4
Pork	
Jan.	12 22 12 25 12 17 12 17
Lard	
Jan.	6 80 6 82 6 77 6 77

TOLEDO, Dec. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 75 1/2.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle \$2.50 to \$2.60; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheep \$3.00 to \$4.25.

GENESEE, Ill. Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.: Dear Sirs: Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,
A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

Jell-O, The New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today.

New service, Queen & Crescent, only 28 hours Cincinnati to Shreveport. Elegant service of Pullman Sleepers, Cafe and Observation Cars.

INDIAN KILLED THREE

Being Hit on Head, He Started on a Rampage.

HOMICIDE FRENZY DUE TO LIQUOR

Five Deaths May Be the Result—Terrible Use of His Winchester—Murderer Run Down by a Posse, Severely Wounded in Arm, and Taken Prisoner.

Muskogee, I. T., Dec. 26.—John Tiger, a full blood Indian, a ferryman on the Arkansas river two miles south of Eufaula, went to Eufaula with his wife, and while intoxicated met L. S. Roper and threatened to kill him. Roper immediately struck Tiger with a board, no words passing between them. Tiger went to his buggy, procured a Winchester and came back to kill Roper, but failed to find him. Enraged, he proceeded to shoot every one he saw, slaying Jesse Beck through the hips and killing him; shooting and killing Dave Porter, a nephew of Chief Porter, and a mover named Johnson, on his way to Missouri in a covered wagon with his family. Bud Taylor, aged 18, a boy, was shot through the shoulder and is not expected to live. Tiger immediately jumped on a horse and tried to escape, but was pursued. Tiger was chased three miles, when he jumped off his horse, went behind a tree and began shooting. Deputy Marshal Johnson, who returned the fire, struck Tiger in the arm. The murderer surrendered and was brought to Eufaula. Tiger's arm will have to be amputated. Great indignation prevails over the free sale of liquors and firearms. J. Smith, who lives two miles south of Checotah, became involved in a quarrel with T. Thompson over the affair at Eufaula and began shooting. Thompson being mortally wounded.

BISHOP HALE DEAD.

He Was Coadjutor of Springfield (Ill.) Protestant Episcopal Diocese.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 26.—Rev. Dr. Charles E. Ruben Hale, bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Springfield, died of valvular disease of the heart. Bishop Hale was born in Pennsylvania, March 14, 1837. He had held his present position since 1892. Bishop H. Seymour of Springfield, will officiate at the funeral services, which will probably be held Thursday. Interment will be at Philadelphia, where Mrs. Hale is buried. There are no surviving children.

TURNED OVER SOME JEWELS

Mrs. Alvord Made Partial Restitution. Trial of Her Husband to Commence Today.

New York, Dec. 26.—The trial of Cornelius Alvord, Jr., defaulting cashier of the First National bank of this city, is set for today, in the United States district court. The amount of his defalcation was \$630,000. One of the interesting features of the trial and which in all probability will be brought out by the United States district attorney in his examination, is the amount of restitution of the stolen funds made up to this time. The officers of the First National bank have been reticent upon this point ever since Alvord's arrest. The sale of his effects in his home in Mount Vernon amounted to very little. Where the bank really made good part of its loss was, it is said, in the turning over of Mrs. Alvord's jewels. Their value has been estimated at not less than \$150,000 and the story goes that they were taken to the bank and placed in the custody of one of the officers, who locked them up in a strong box until they could be appraised and sold. How long



CORNELIUS L. ALVORD, JR.

these gems were in the possession of Mrs. Alvord is not known. It is said she has had them for three or four years, and that they were presents from her husband. The whole story is expected to come out before the prosecution closes its case.

To Join Another Company.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 26.—D. H. Bacon, of Duluth, who has been president of the Minnesota Iron company for the past 10 years, will, on Jan. 1, resign his present position to become chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company. Mr. Bacon will reside in New York city and will have the direction and management of all the departments of the company's business.

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

Revolutionary Committee in the United States Sends Message to President McKinley.

Boston, Dec. 26.—At a convention of representatives of the American revolution federation the following resolution, which was telegraphed to President McKinley, was adopted: "Boston, Dec. 25, 1900.

"To His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"The committees of the American revolutionary federation of this country, in their annual convention assembled in Boston, unanimously congratulate you upon your re-election to the presidency of the United States, and invite your excellency's kind attention to the deplorable condition in which our people in Armenia are perishing and will soon be exterminated if a powerful hand does not come to the rescue of such a nation, which has been the champion of civilization for centuries in Asia Minor.

"In the present complicated situation of European diplomacy the United States is the only nation that has been unselfish and neutral in Oriental affairs, and yet a friend for suffering races; the only nation who can terrorize the great assassin and his bloodthirsty fanatics to save the remainder of their victims from imminent bloodshed.

"Our fathers and brothers gave their lives for the sake of our country and we are all ready to fall in their places, but in this utmost struggle have we not the right to expect assistance from this great republic, which founded its existence upon revolution and which has the inheritance of liberty from Washington and Lincoln.

"Please accept our sincere wishes and assurances of our highest regards."

A RIOT IN INDIANA.

Negroes Took Possession of a Saloon—One Known to Have Been Shot.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 26.—A race war is in progress at Centerville, a small station on the Panhandle road, about five miles north of this city, and serious trouble is expected. The negroes are armed and the whites are keeping within doors to avoid them.

The outbreak began when Lee Ranger and John Redmond, negroes, became intoxicated and started in to intimidate whites. When their insults were resented other negroes joined Ranger and Redmond, and captured Samuel Kendall's saloon. Nearly 20 shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

An appeal by telephone was made to Sheriff Rave for help and he drove to Centerville and to some extent quieted the negroes while he was present.

After his departure another outbreak took place and message after message came to the local police to send men to the town.

Ranger was shot by Kendall, but how badly is not known, as he was carried away and is crested by his companions. Kendall's life was threatened, and about midnight he managed to escape from his store and came direct to this city, awakening Prosecutor Montgomery, and begging him to issue warrants and have deputy sheriffs sworn in to serve them.

The community finally became quiet, the negroes having everything their own way. The whites are intimidated to such an extent that they are using every possible precaution to prevent a collision.

A French Officer Killed.

Tien Tsin, Dec. 26.—A French detachment of 100 left here Dec. 20 for Hung Tsu, 20 miles westward, to search for arms. Approaching a village across a frozen creek, a force of Boxers opened fire, killing Lieutenant Contal and wounding another officer. The French burned the village.

Thrown From Horse and Killed.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—While riding cross country to join the Chester valley hunt Henry L. Wilbur, aged 42 years, son of H. O. Wilbur, the well-known cocoa and chocolate manufacturer of this city, was thrown from his horse and killed on the farm of A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Valley Forge.

EVENTS IN BRIEF.

At Newark, O., A. Gray, an express messenger, dropped dead after trimming a Christmas tree for his children.

At East Liverpool, O., the new St. Stephen's Episcopal church building, which replaces the structure burned Jan. 27 last, will be dedicated.

At West Newton, Pa., thieves entered the home of Albert Pennig on Christmas eve and from Mr. Pennig's clothes took \$33 and a gold watch.

The secretary of common council of Grand Rapids, Mich., sent a telegram to President Kruger at The Hague, asking that he visit that city should he come to America.

The Tutwiler Coal, Coke and Iron company, of Birmingham, Ala., has purchased from Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, the Decatur iron furnace at Decatur, Ala.

Governor Allen has celebrated the holiday season by extending executive clemency to 24 prisoners in Porto Rican jails. He has pardoned 17 murderers and homicides and seven thieves.

Colonel Henry B. Harshaw, former state treasurer of Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee at the residence of his daughter. Colonel Harshaw's home was in Oshosh. He served in the iron brigade during the Civil War.

PRINCES ARRESTED.

China Takes Tuan and Chiang Into Custody.

AWFUL MURDERS OF MISSIONARIES

Another Atrocious Affair Reported. Prince Ching Receives Note From the Powers—Dispatched to the Court, With Promise of Quick Action on It.

London, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Peking to a news agency here, dated Dec. 24, says missionaries state that Boxers, 35 miles east of Peking, killed 12 Catholics and burned eight in the temples.

Peking, Dec. 26.—The preliminary joint note was delivered Monday to the Chinese. Li Hung Chang found that he was unable to attend the meeting of the ministers, and his credentials and those of Prince Ching were presented by the latter to the foreign envoys.

Prince Ching, replying to the Spanish minister, Senor B. J. De Cologon, who presented the note, said he would immediately communicate its contents to the emperor, and assured



PRINCE TUAN.

the ministers that a speedy reply was the desire of the court, as it felt that all China wants peace and prosperity.

London, Dec. 26.—According to a news agency dispatch from Peking, dated Dec. 24, the foreign ministers there are unanimously of the opinion that China will accept the conditions imposed by the joint note of the powers within a month. The note was started on its way to the dowager empress and the emperor immediately after its presentation, the dispatch says, but wire communication is slow and probably will not reach them until Dec. 27.

London, Dec. 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Dec. 24, says:

"The government has arrested Prince Tuan and Prince Ching on the borders of the Shan Si and Shen Si provinces. Yu Hsien has been ordered to return to Sian Fur forthwith to be executed, it is supposed.

"It is inferred from these reports that the imperial authorities are preparing to concede the demands of the joint note for the punishment of the instigators of the trouble in China."

Paris, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas agency, made public Dec. 25, from Peking said:

The ministers assembled at the residence of Senor B. J. De Cologon (the Spanish minister and the doyen of the diplomatic corps) and received Prince Ching, to whom the Spanish minister handed the joint note of the powers. Li Hung Chang, who is still ill, asked to be excused. Prince Ching said:

"I have the honor to accept the note concerning the re-establishment of good relations and will transmit it immediately to the emperor and communicate to you his reply as soon as received."

W. IRVING SHAW SUICIDED.

Ill Health Supposed Cause—Recently Appointed Consul General to Singapore. Suicided in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—W. Irving Shaw, who had been filling the position of United States consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, and who was recently appointed consul general to Singapore, committed suicide in a hotel here. Ill health is supposed to have effected his mind.

After receiving the appointment he decided that it would be necessary to return to Barranquilla to settle his affairs. He left the home of his sister in Germantown, near here, where he had been staying, over two weeks ago and sailed from New York on the steamer Altal.

That was the last heard of him until he was found dead.

Mr. Shaw was about 38 years old. He was born in Clearfield county, Pa., where he practiced law for several years. He was a warm personal friend of former Governor Hastings and many other prominent state officials.

His widow and two little sons are at State College, where they were to remain until the husband and father should return from Barranquilla.

President and Mrs. McKinley Had Guests.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The president and Mrs. McKinley had with them as guests at dinner last evening Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. O. S. Hilstand, General Corbin and Secretary and Mrs. Cortlyou. The president and Mrs. McKinley took two drives out into the country during the day. Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith and Representative Payne, of New York, called upon them.

PROBABLY ABDUCTION CLUES

Pony Found Believed to Have Belonged to Have Belonged to One of Men. A Lantern Identified.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to a local paper from Omaha contained the following in part:

Another important development in the Cudahy kidnaping case has been reported to the police in the discovery in a barn near Pacific Junction, Ia., 23 miles south and just across the river, of a pony answering the description of the one ridden by one of the abductors. It was left there apparently by some agent of the fugitives. The saddle was in a neighboring barn and a pair of trousers was in the shed in which the pony had been abandoned.

E. A. Cudahy, speaking of the case last night, said:

"There are some important developments, but for obvious reasons I cannot state them for publication. The detectives have found some clues that seem to point in the right direction. I think the discovery of the lantern which marked the place where I deposited the ransom is an important clue. The lantern has been identified by Pat McGraw, who was with me when I deposited the money. A more important clue, however, will be in hand when we get the horse which one of the men used on the night of the kidnaping. A horse answering the description has been picked up near Pacific Junction and the animal will be brought to Omaha. If this proves to be the horse used by the kidnapers it ought to aid us.

"The published story that there were only two men implicated in the crime is incorrect, because two men were in the buggy that carried off my boy and a third man followed on horseback. My son thinks he could identify only one of the kidnapers—the one who remained with him in the house. This man talked a great deal and Eddie thinks he could identify him by his voice."

BOX OF CARTRIDGES FOUND.

Like One Believed to Have Passed Through Late Goebel's Body.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 26.—One of the clerks in the state auditor's office, in searching the vault for old records, found a cartridge box containing eight metal patched smokeless powder cartridges, .38-55 caliber, corresponding exactly to the bullet found in the hackberry tree and which was believed to have passed through Senator Goebel's body.

The significance of the discovery lies in the fact that Henry Youtsey, convicted of participation in the Goebel assassination in October, was a clerk in the auditor's office at the time of the assassination, and had access to the vault where the cartridges were found, and that George Barnes, another clerk in the office, testified he saw Youtsey with a box of cartridges.

FUNERAL OF MORRIS.

Murdered Man's Remains Placed in a Vault in a Cemetery at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Dec. 26.—The body of Frank H. Morris, the murdered auditor for the war department, was brought here from Washington, being accompanied by the widow and son of the deceased. Brief funeral services were held within the chapel at Lakewood cemetery, which were attended by quite a number of the friends and acquaintances of the family. The body was placed in a vault. Among the many floral tributes was one from the clerks in the war department.

25,000 DEATHS ESTIMATED.

Lord Curzon Said That Many Had Occurred in Mysore From Bubonic Plague.

Calcutta, Dec. 26.—Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, the viceroy of India, in the course of a speech, said that since the appearance of the bubonic plague in 1898, 25,000 deaths from the disease have occurred in the Mysore state.

WHILE WATCHING WITH DEAD.

The Father Found Badly Hurt, Whereupon One Watcher Tried to Suicide.

Briton, S. D., Dec. 26.—A number of friends gathered at the house of John Pipyar, near Veblen, to sit up with the remains of one of his children. During the evening Pipyar was found lying between the house and the barn with several gashes in his skull and with his throat and neck severely injured. He was picked up for dead.

Upon seeing his condition Moses Lafrombis disappeared and a little later was discovered hanging from the limb of a tree near the barn. He was cut down before life was extinct. Pipyar is in a fair way to recover. Lafrombis is under arrest to await the result of the injuries to Pipyar.

Son Wounded Defending His Mother.

Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 26.—Jacob Werten shot and fatally wounded his son, John. Werten had threatened his wife and treated her badly, and the son interfered to protect the mother. The father drew a revolver and fired a ball into the boy's neck. The son is paralyzed and will die.

At St. Louis Austin T. Drew, general agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, died from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from his horse while riding in Forest park. Mr. Drew had been connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road for 20 years.

HOMAGE TO CHRIST.

Hanna Says Christmas Should Be Consecrated.

SPEAKS AT SALVATION ARMY FEAST

About 1,500 Poor Persons Had Sat Down to the Dinner—Army's Work Commended—Should Have the Support of All Good Citizens, the Senator Says.

Cleveland, Dec. 26.—Christmas day the Salvation Army fed about 1,500 poor people in the Gray's armory. Senator Hanna, who is a staunch friend of the Salvation Army, was present. He made a short speech, in which he said:

"Christmas should be a happy day, consecrated to the highest sentiments of true happiness. It should be confined to no class, or sect, but be consecrated to him who came to earth for all men.

"It is a happy day, made happy by these kind and noble men and women, whom I call practical Christians. I am glad to have occasion to express my appreciation of the Salvation Army. It is the kindergarten of Christianity.

"It fulfills the needs that other institutions cannot give. It offers opportunity to those who have none; it lays the foundation of law and good order; it advances higher civilization and the city of Cleveland is fortunate in having such a band of Christian workers. This labor, to be entirely successful, should have the support of all good citizens; therefore, my friends, renew your allegiance and give your support to this grand work. May God bless all those in this labor and may we all join in the fulfillment of the higher promise."

Baskets of provisions were also sent to 500 poor families. In the evening, in the armory, there was an entertainment, with two immense Christmas trees, loaded with presents for poor children. About 2,000 poor people were present.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—Inmates of the various almshouses and corrective institutions of the city enjoyed Christmas along with the rest of the world. There were special celebrations, in all of which religious services were a feature. The Post Dispatch provided 15,000 dinners for the poor in different parts of the city.

New York, Dec. 26.—It was estimated that more money was spent in Xmas gifts this year in New York than ever before, and the same is true in regard to charitable gifts. It was only because a case of destitution was kept hidden that the unfortunate were not supplied with Christmas cheer.

Of all the best Christmas feasts that of the Salvation Army at Madison Square garden last evening was the largest. A bountiful Christmas dinner was served to about 4,000 persons, men, women and children. The cost was defrayed from a fund of about \$8,000 collected by the army, chiefly through the kettles, which for several weeks have hung from tripods in various parts of the city, to receive contributions "to keep the Christmas pot boiling."

PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR.

Feeling of Confidence Said to Have Been Manifest Among Members of Committee at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—A feeling of confidence among the World's Fair workers was manifest during last week and there was a firm belief that the long looked for incorporation of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial company will soon be an accomplished fact. Just how much addition to the \$5,000,000 fund has been made since the enthusiastic meeting on last Tuesday night is not announced, but indications point to it being very large. When the question of celebrating the Louisiana Purchase Centennial was first discussed over three years ago, the objection to a world's fair was the temporary nature of the buildings and the fact that comparatively nothing would remain after the close of the exposition. This objection has been frequently reiterated during the canvass. A plan is being perfected in Paris by a committee appointed for the purpose for providing and utilizing the prominent buildings and features of the exposition which has just closed. Secretary Cox has secured from Paris a manuscript copy of a full report prepared by this committee which answers the objections to a world's fair on the question of its temporary character.

LOBBY ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Hanna's Reply to Accusations of There Being Lobbying For Ship Bill.

Cleveland, Dec. 26.—Senator Hanna was informed of a statement which is in circulation to the effect that there was a powerful lobby in favor of the subsidizing of American shipping at the Philadelphia convention and in Washington.

"The only lobby of that kind that I know anything about," said the senator, "is a lobby of foreign steamship companies, which is trying to defeat the bill. There was no lobby at Philadelphia at all. The subsidy bill is a business measure and there is no desire to force it through congress. We want it to go through on its merits. It has now been three years in preparation and has been amended 20 times. The president in all his messages has urged the necessity of some such measure and it was made a plank in the St. Louis platform and the Philadelphia platform. The details are left to congress to work out."

Roland Reed Removed to His Home.

New York, Dec. 26.—Roland Reed, the actor, was removed from the St. Luke's hospital to his home on West One Hundred and Twenty-second street. He has improved very much.

GEN. WILSON ON CHINA

Empire Is at the Mercy of the Foreign Powers, He Says.

WILL AGREE TO MOST ANY DEMAND

Celestial Kingdom Has Fought Its Last Battle Against Progress, He Says, and Progress Has Won—Imperial Buildings Give Evidence of Poverty Existing in China.

General James H. Wilson, who went to China as commander of one of the military divisions of the United States relief expedition, arrived in Washington the other afternoon and reported to the secretary of war. As an authority on China and the people General Wilson is recognized as one of the best in the United States. His book, published some years ago, describes with great accuracy conditions which then existed in China, and he has already completed a revision, bringing it down to the present time. The recent troubles he attributes entirely to bad influences in the Chinese courts.

"These influences," said General Wilson the other night to a reporter of the New York Sun, "made it appear that China was strong enough to clear out all foreigners. Bad advisers of the empress misled her as to the strength of the empire. China has never had an army able to defeat the foreign armies and never will have. There is no doubt about the fact that the empress, Jung Lu and Hung Fu Hsiang were impli-

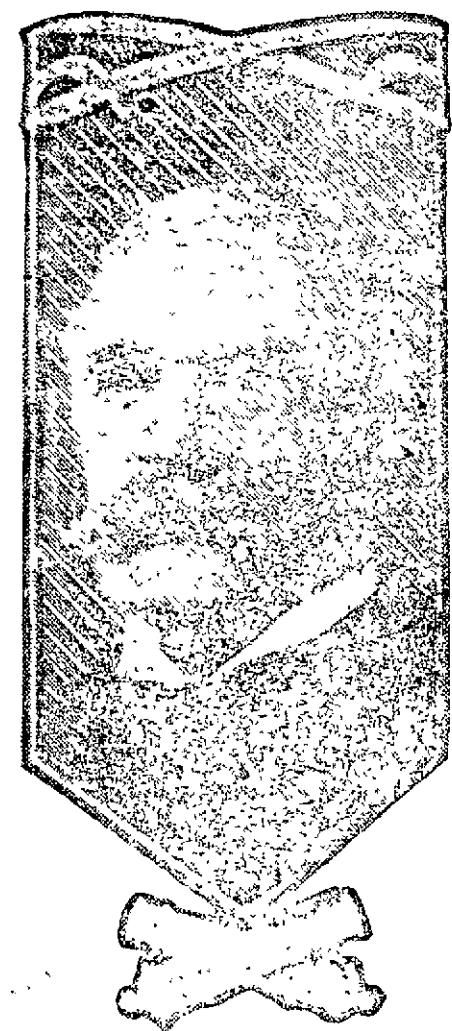


Photo by Paul Jones, New York.

ed in the project to exterminate the foreigners, but the empress was misled, and the emperor could do nothing. "They have at last realized their weakness. China is now at the mercy of the foreign powers—absolutely at their mercy. The question of a settlement depends upon the powers and must be settled by the representatives of the different governments at their respective capitals. In my judgment, China will accede to most any demand made upon her. She can do nothing else. No matter how severe the burden or enormous the indemnity put on her, she could not refuse to submit. Of course, it cannot be expected that the empress or Jung Lu or Tung Fu Hsiang would agree to a proposition that they be executed. By leaving this out of the demand the powers can insist upon the strongest claim."

General Wilson believes that China's present difficulty will, however, prove her own salvation. China has for years been fighting foreign influence. "It has fought its last battle against progress," he said, "and progress has triumphed. After a settlement is reached China will be open irrevocably to modern progress."

General Wilson was asked about the report that Li Hung Chang's secretary had been taken into custody by direction of Count von Waldersee. The press dispatches gave his name as Yiko. General Wilson said he met all of Li Hung Chang's secretaries, and there was to his knowledge none by that name. He said that Li Hung Chang's chief secretary is an American named Pethick, upon whom Earl Li leans very dependently.

General Wilson expressed the belief that Li Hung Chang is acting in good faith in his efforts to effect a settlement with the powers. "What else is there for him to do?" asked General Wilson. "What can China do but work for a settlement? As to his credentials, I believe he will get them at the proper time. He has no desire to deceive the representatives of the powers, as it could do him no good and would not benefit China."

Speaking of Count von Waldersee, General Wilson expressed the opinion that he was not personally responsible for the outrages committed by the Germans. He said: "Count von Waldersee is a man of excellent principles and character. I cannot believe there was any difference of opinion between him and General Chaffee over the question of looting. Military expeditions against the Chinese should be discontinued. They do no good by killing peaceable and harmless natives."

"It should be remembered, on the other

hand, that the provocation of the Germans is great. Their minister was killed, and it is only natural that they should try to find his slayer and punish him. In such a situation it is no easy matter to control the individual soldiers. As to General Chaffee's barring the gate to the imperial palace, I will explain that situation.

"After the capture of the Imperial City it was agreed that the gates captured should be held by the troops capturing them. The Americans captured the south gate and the Japanese the north and eastern gates. After the troops marched in a body through the palace none was allowed inside without permission from the general guarding the gate to be entered. When Count von Waldersee wanted to go through the place, he got permission from General Chaffee to pass through the south gate, as it leads right through the imperial buildings.

"It now appears from cable reports that for some reason General Chaffee refuses any longer to give permission and has barred the way through the south gate to the imperial buildings. It is not unusual that General Chaffee should protest against the removal of the old observatory instruments. These instruments formed the first acceptance by China, 250 years ago, of western science. To take them from their position and carry them away seems to be unnecessary and calculated to excite unnecessary comment.

"The instruments are out of date, but they are beautiful specimens of bronze work. Their removal can do no possible good, and it is difficult to see upon what ground it can be justified. I cannot believe that Count von Waldersee would countenance such an act. Nor would any one be surprised, if he did countenance it, that Chaffee should protest against it."

General Wilson related to the reporter his impression of the imperial buildings. He said that their appearance inside gave much evidence of the poverty existing in China. The throne-room was dirty and the throne itself nothing but a wooden chair gilded.

"There was an unusual sight in the emperor's room, though," said General Wilson. "He had a mania for clocks. His room was filled with clocks of every description. There were hundreds of them, some of Chinese manufacture, some made in Europe and some made in the United States. There were clocks on stands, on the walls and on the floor. Beside handsome brass mounted clocks on the wall were hung common everyday wooden clocks. There was one on the floor drawn by an elephant. There were clocks in the form of birds and flowers. Even the room occupied by the empress had a great many clocks in it, but here taste turned to pieces of bric-a-brac, though she had very few articles of any beauty or cost. There was some carved wood in her personal palace, which, by the way, is now occupied by Count von Waldersee, but even there no signs of comfort or luxury were to be seen.

"Apparently linen bedclothes were unknown. She had no pillows and nothing you could call a mattress on her bed. It was hard, without springs and covered only by a quilt or mat. The house had none of the conveniences of sewerage, and the filly pond near it was the reservoir for all the drainage of the street. The whole place served to illustrate how China has preserved its primitive state. Birds flew about inside the imperial buildings with freedom, and everything looked neglected."

General Wilson spoke in high praise of the Japanese soldiers. He declared that they are simply wonderful. "Their courage in battle cannot be surpassed," he remarked. "Our troops are brave. They are great fighters, and the officers of the foreign armies say so, but they insist that the American soldier is not a soldier in the strict military sense."

"The European soldier does not understand the discipline of the American army. He is differently trained and does not consider the American a soldier at all. The Germans in this respect are perfectly trained, but they are not ahead of the Japanese in fighting qualities, nor are they ahead of the Americans. Our boys are a different class of men. They are intelligent and educated. They are men of different character."

Russia Has Hopes in India.

In order to further the study of the Hindoostanee language among the Russian military officers in the district of Turkestan a course of lectures is to be held which is to be attended by at least one officer of the general staff of each brigade, says a Moscow correspondent. As an inducement each officer receives half a year's pay, and those who pass a satisfactory examination will be granted a free pass to and cost of residence in India for the purpose of thoroughly familiarizing themselves with the language. It is significant that for some time past the Russian military authorities have fostered the acquisition of Hindoostanee by every possible means.

City Whose People Are Sleeping to Death.

Explorer Jacques Dabon, lecturing before the Geographical society at Paris, described a strange city in the French Senegal colony, once busily prosperous, but now almost abandoned, says the New York World. Some gradual change in the climate or soil has caused increasing drowsiness. Most of the inhabitants sleep 20 hours daily. Some even fall asleep while walking, and many have slept to death, their friends finding it impossible to arouse them even after several days of uninterrupted lethargy. The explorer states that neither himself nor the colonial doctors were able to discover the real cause of the phenomenon.

ROSTAND'S GREAT PLAY

Remarkable Triumph of Bernhardt and Coquelin.

GRAND PRODUCTION OF "L'AIGLON."

New Light Thrown Upon the Genius of Both the Noted French Actors. Bernhardt's Youthfulness and Fine Emotional Intensity—Vivid Wagram Scene.

We are not a nation of mere worshippers. Grand and brilliant achievements, be they in art or science or politics, do not throw us into wild paroxysms of delight as they do the nation which rejects to call Sarah Bernhardt its most gifted daughter. Nor do we rise and cry "a bas" when mighty efforts fail or when disappointment falls in the place of expected success.

And so the hearty tribute which was paid to Mme. Bernhardt and to Coquelin, the scarcely less gifted, at the Garden theater the other night meant more perhaps than the wild scenes of enthusiasm which greeted her "L'Aiglon" in Paris a little less than a year ago, says the New York World. There were no kisses and embraces in the audience, few frantic bravos, but the tense, restrained interest, the growing applause and welling emotions and finally the grand outburst of acclaim that followed the Wagram scene signified more than would twice its volume have done in a Paris playhouse. That is the Anglo-Saxon temperament as opposed to the Latin.

No audience ever collected in a New York theater more certain of witnessing dramatic art in its highest perfection. "L'Aiglon," Rostand's poetic play, was familiar in spirit and in detail, even though presented in a foreign tongue. It was the acting of Bernhardt and Coquelin that was to absorb and rivet the attention and call forth the first applause.

In a word, the production was a grand and masterly success. Each of the great stars added something new to fame already won. A new light was thrown upon the genius of both. And the play confirmed the opinion already gained, that Rostand, young as he is, stands in the great white light of literary fame.

The new role which Bernhardt revealed to Americans was in contrast to every other view which has ever been afforded to her. As the Duke of Reichstadt she played her first male role. Assembling all the emotional passion and extraordinary vehemence of the human soul, she clothed them with masculinity. In manner, in every detail of action and gesture, she was the boy—the bodily weak, irresolute, deeply resentful, hopeless boy within whom blazed fitfully the hereditary instincts and inheritances of a Napoleon. Sympathy for the boy was held in the background by the regality of his aspirations. His death had majesty and dignity in it, although he was but a prisoner in a gilded cage. One stood in awe of his end, yet not moved to fearful pity. It seemed a fitting sacrifice.

Coquelin as the Grenadier was the embodiment of those qualities which make the Old Guard of Napoleon glitter in the history of France. Stalwart and brave, loyal to the core, splendid in physique, full of that grim humor which makes light of fear and danger, he was the rough embodiment of true majesty. He controlled as much of the sympathetic interest as did the Eaglet. His death on Wagram field touched a deeper chord of sympathy than did that of the little son of Napoleon. When one saw him in that grim death scene in the gray dawn of morning, it was hard to believe that Coquelin's greatest fame had been won in the humorous characters of Moliere.

"How would Bernhardt," the people wondered, "overcome her advancing years? How would she physically embody the boy?" They looked upon her in wonder when she appeared in the gay court through at Baden, pensive and sad and clothed all in black. Her figure was as trim and lithe as the boy of 20 she was supposed to be. Her yellow hair, cut short to heighten the boyish effect, crowned a face that had in it the lines of sadness and restraint. The pent up, forlorn aspirations within her flashed at intervals from her wonderfully expressive eyes. In movement and gesture, even to the jerky bow and languid motion of the hand, she was the weak, thin chested, emotional youth of the play.

It was only in the scenes with the mother that the illusion of the Eaglet's youthfulness was lost. Bernhardt certainly looked older than Mme. Mea, who played the role of the empress. No art of Bernhardt's could conceal entirely the stamp of years, although she could partly hide them behind her boyishness of manner.

Whether or not Rostand made a faithful copy of the Duke of Reichstadt as he was in history, he nevertheless made him in the drama an invalid, puny, irresolute boy within whom burns the undimmed, fierce impulses of his father, the emperor. The Corsican tincture in his nature is tempered, but not eliminated, by his half Austrian parentage. He is, as his name indicates, the Eaglet, with an impulsive, combative nature, yet with wings too weak to permit him to soar.

And so Bernhardt played the character. By the time the drama had reached its end she had played upon every note in the scale of human nature. She infused the history lesson with youthful, buoyant enthusiasm. The byplay with the toy soldiers teemed with fervor and exultation. With his hands on the military puppets the martial instinct within him began to light up. The twinkling for the moment became the man.

The utter hopelessness of the boy

manifested itself immediately after the interview with the emperor in which he gains permission to return to France. At Metternich's entrance the lad cowers. It is not fear that is expressed, rather the crushing impulse of lost hope. In the scene before the mirror, in which in the darkened room Metternich points out to the boy his inherent frailties, both mental and physical, Bernhardt rose to a remarkable height of repressed emotional force. The boy quakes and trembles as he is forced to look upon his reflected image. There are more of despair and hopelessness than fear in him as he cowers before the chancelier's terrible indictment. But there is nothing of hysteria in his actions. A suggestion of the deep hatred in his nature is felt throughout the scene.

Bernhardt did not throw her whole emotional strength into the dramatic mirror scene. That came, after gradations, in the vivid picture on the field of Wagram. With Flambeau, the Grenadier, dead at his feet, his erratic imagination stimulated by the howling of the wind and the strange noises of the night, the Eaglet at last sees in himself the expiation of his father's deeds. With the frenzy of excitement and fear he transforms the noises into the tumult of the battle. His emotions arise until they break their bounds, and then, rushing upon the imaginary foe, which proves to be his own Austrian regiment, the reaction comes, and he collapses.

It is safe to say that upon this picture of despair Mme. Bernhardt expended the entire force of her emotional gifts. She dissected the boy's nature, put aside the physical weakness, created in its stead an emotional inspiration and rose to the very summit of dramatic intensity. These same qualities she has portrayed in other characters, but never in greater fullness.

The death scene, which came long after midnight, was deeply impressive, yet not deeply sympathetic. The Eaglet, physically crushed, still flashed with the last sparks of his impulsive, half Corsican nature. His loving, tender qualities were revealed in his words to those who mourned his ebbing life. Behind the tender picture stood Metternich, cold and implacable, a symbol of Austrian hate.

The Eaglet languidly raised himself on his pillow as the archbishop recited the titles which were his by birthright. Napoleon's name caught his ear. "Napoleon!" he gasped and fell back dead. And then Metternich, unsuavering in his hatred to the last, "Put him in the white uniform of an Austrian colonel," he said. Mme. Bernhardt's portrayal of death in this picture can be described by only one simile, and that is death itself.

Coquelin, by instinct and physical endowment a comedian, achieved an almost absolute success in a role imbued with tragedy. Physically he might have been better endowed to play the Grenadier. He did not give quite the idea of corporeal brawn. The eloquence of his first scene, in which he recounts the story of his venturesome career, was graphic to a degree, and it was intensified by perfect diction and perfect gesture.

There was grim and exciting humor when he played the ghost before Metternich in the emperor's cabinet, a full sweep of loyal exultation as he stimulated the weak youth to take part in the conspiracy to return to France. His death scene rivaled Bernhardt's. The hallucinations of his last moment, when he pictured the fight at Wagram, were awful, and they were vividly portrayed. His moment of death was grandly pathetic. It symbolized the sacrifice of a noble man. It was Coquelin's premier in the role, which was written expressly for him, but which circumstances prevented him from playing until the other night. It was the finest exhibition we have had of the serious side of his art.

The play is in six acts, handsomely set. The full value of Rostand's verse, not realized in the American adaptation, is brought out, and it proves to be a work of truly poetic inspiration. The suspense of interest, the ingenuity of situations, the dexterity of dramatic contrasts, make it a work surpassed only by "Cyrano" in recent years.

The performance as a whole will stimulate the general desire to see Bernhardt as the Duke in "Hannet," which many parts of "L'Aiglon" so vividly suggest.

Champion Belgian Hare Is in Chicago.

E. E. Gillen, vice president of the American Belgian Hare company, arrived in Chicago the other afternoon with the champion Belgian hare of the world, says the New York Times. It is "Palace King," the first prize winner and winner of the Crystal Palace show at the great Crystal Palace show in England, which closed on Nov. 14. The animal is valued at \$5,000. Mr. Gillen also brings with him the second prize winner in the same class. He states that there were several Americans who went to England for the purpose of securing these famous animals, but Chicago enterprise and money won.

Watch For a Ring Setting.

A complete time keeping watch as a setting for a ring is the marvelous little curio which Joseph Barborika of Iowa City, contractor from the government for the erection of a town clock in the federal building at Sioux City, wears as a testimonial to the skill of his fingers, says the Chicago Record. This watch keeps good time and has an infinitesimal tick like any other watch, although its dial is little larger than the end of a lead pencil.

A Pan-American Fair Feature.

A cascade, 70 feet high and 30 feet wide, falling from the southern face of the 375 foot high electric tower and resembling a flowing sheet of sunbeams, will be one of the luminous features of the Pan-American exposition.

FIRE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Interesting Incident at the Opening of Congress.

CANNON AND HIS NEW OVERCOAT.

Uncle Joe's Recent Experience as a Reflected Vagabond—Senator Cullum and Congressman Hanna's Rose Tree—Do Goodness and Story of Town in the Empire State.

An interesting incident in connection with the opening of congress occurred outside of the big marble building, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York World. There were fully two dozen men armed with cameras running higher and higher to catch views of statesmen. Each photographer was accompanied by a capital guide, who pointed out the important personages. As the hour of 12 approached and the stream into the capital increased there were lightning-like changes of places and aims in order not to miss a subject. The majesty of senators were willing victims, and more than one was observed to straighten a hat and adjust a coat in readiness for the snap of the shutter.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Teller of Colorado and Foster of Washington came up the northern entrance to the senate arm in arm. The trio turned pale as they faced the charging camera experts. "What's this for?" queried Senator Aldrich good naturedly. "I haven't done a thing to warrant this."

Senator Thomas C. Platt came up in a carriage, and as he alighted he was buttonholed and induced to step in a better light. Senator Billy Mason of Illinois offered no objection and posed with his hand tucked into his coat. Senator Mark Hanna's arrival created a big rush, but a sign of disappointment arose as the Ohio man ordered his carriage to proceed to the dark entrance, under the main steps. The united appeal of half a dozen men succeeded in bringing him into the open, and he was caught in a number of attitudes. Only one senator openly objected to the picture taking—Rawlins of Utah.

Uncle Joe Cannon has a new overcoat, and thereby hangs a little tale, says the New York Tribune's Washington representative. A few days ago the chairman of appropriations left his business cares at Danville, journeyed to Chicago, and after a brief sojourn boarded the train for Washington. He crossed the Alleghenies in peace and repose, rode down over the foothills into the rich agricultural section of Maryland, and when he neared Rockville allowed the obliging porter to brush him up, for the termination of his railroad trip was at hand. He glanced into the looking glass on the wall of the Pullman car with a bit of pride for his new suit of clothes and shook himself vigorously as the porter put him into a capacious overcoat. Forthwith he plunged into the deep pockets and began to fish up couch drops and other strange articles. He surveyed the splendid black chevrot with hardly less amazement than he did the couch drops and informed the porter that he had crawled inside of the wrong coat.

The car was turned upside down in search of the missing garment, but it was nowhere to be found. Moreover, the porter said no gentleman had left the car between Rockville and Chicago. "Well, I left Danville with a rusty last winter's overcoat, and now I have a garment of the latest cut, which fits me to a T. It is strange, indeed," said Mr. Cannon. "I must have swapped 'em somewhere in Chicago." Serene in the knowledge that he has the better of the bargain, Mr. Cannon wore the coat out of the train and will keep it with him till he hears from its real owner in Chicago.

Senator Cullum took two ladies to luncheon the other day, says the New York World's Washington correspondent. "This restaurant is famous for its pumpkin pie," he said, "real, genuine pumpkin pie. Waiter, with our luncheon we shall want some pumpkin pie." They had some oysters and some fowl, and then the man who looks like Lincoln turned to the waiter. "Now, three pieces of that fine pumpkin pie."

The waiter brought three pieces of golden hued pie. Mr. Cullum looked at them in ecstasy. "That is pumpkin pie such as mother used to make," he said. "It is genuine pumpkin pie. Waiter, where do you get the pumpkins this pie is made from—in old New England, I'll bet." "Deed, I dunno, sah," the waiter replied, "but dat ain't pumpkin pie, sah. Pumpkin pie was all out, so I brought you sweet pertater pie instead, sah."

Senator Hanna's rose tree was the most remarkable floral offering at the opening of congress. It was five feet high and covered with full blown flowers. "Geel!" said a cynic from Pennsylvania. "See Hanna's roses. I guess Quay must have sent them to him."

Representative De Graffenreid of Texas was telling some friends of a recent visit to New York state. "Yes, sir," he said, "that New York state is all right. It is sure the Empire State. Why, I went all over it, and say, do you know, there's towns as big as Dallas up there where the trains go right through without stopping."

The Largest Mail.

The largest mail ever carried across the Pacific ocean is on the transport Sherman, says the Honolulu Republican. There are 1,100 bags of letters and papers for Guam and Manila.

CIVIL PENSIONS.

Discussion Created by the Case of Congressman Boutelle.

When officers in our navy or our army or even those of a lower rank than officers reach a certain age, they are allowed to go into honorable retirement, freed from financial anxiety by a pension. Not so with the men who have served their country long and well in the fields of peaceable endeavor. We have no civil pension list upon which to place men who become disqualified by age or otherwise while doing their duty. In this we differ from other great nations, who recognize the necessity and justice of a civil pension list.



Photo by Bell, Washington. CHAS. A. BOUTELLE.

and act upon the necessity. To say that republics are ungrateful is a truism, but in this respect our republic has fairly earned the reproach.

After serving his constituents well enough to be re-elected seven times (Charles Addison Routelle, representative from the Fourth congressional district of Maine, was incapacitated by mental troubles, and his removal to a sanitarium became inevitable. While there confined he was again re-elected at the latest election.

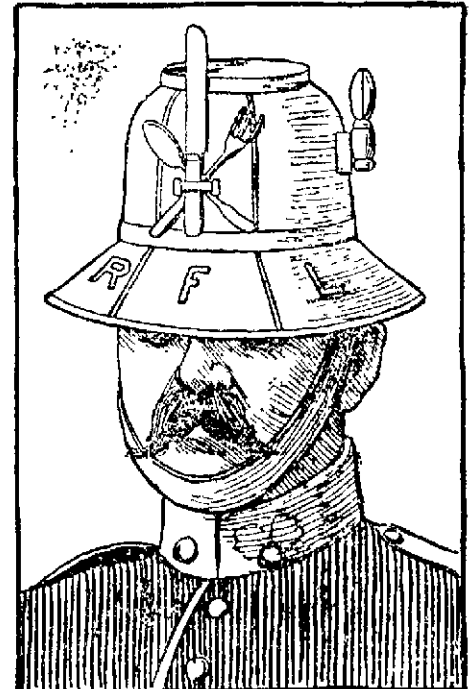
Mr. Routelle is a poor man, and his salary as congressman could not well be spared. A congressman cannot save much out of the \$5,000 given to him by the government in return for services that would frequently command a much higher sum if devoted to private ends. During the civil war Mr. Routelle did good service in the navy, and he was formerly chairman of the house committee on naval affairs. On these grounds the movement to place him upon the retired list of the navy was started, and the opposition to the plan has been mainly from those who consider such action as establishing a bad precedent. The case has revived agitation of a civil pension list.

INGENIOUS HELMET.

New Soldier Hat That Has Some Decidedly Novel Features.

An English inventor is out with a new helmet for soldiers which he claims is better than any other since the days of Alexander or before. It may seem like reverting to old principles to make a soldier's helmet of metal nowadays, but this helmet is constructed of aluminum, the metal of the future. It is claimed for this headpiece that it is both useful and ornamental. The ornamentation consists in crossing at the front of the helmet the knife, fork and spoon of the wearer and placing at the side his shaving brush, with the bristles up, something like a pompon.

The helmet itself is divided into two separable portions, the lower one call-



ed the lower canteen, or wash basin, and the upper one called the upper canteen, or mug. The chin strap of this ingenious invention is wide and serves admirably as a razor strap. Should Tommy Atkins be called to serve in foreign lands, where the pith helmet, with its puggaree, or cloth wound around the crown, is a common sight, he can improvise an excellent puggaree from his towel.

The advantage claimed for this helmet is that it removes some of the weight of a soldier's accoutrement from his back, where he even then will have too much to carry, to his head, where this slight weight is not so much felt.

It is impossible that a man who is false to his friends should be true to his country.—Bishop Berkeley.



The growing of fruit and flowers on the home lot, whether it be in town or country, is always and ever a seducing and elevating influence on the children and young people of such homes.

The best six apples named at a recent meeting of the Northwestern Iowa Horticultural society for planting in that territory were Tetschky and Duchess for summer fruit, Plum Oiler and Wealthy for fall fruit and Walbridge and Northwestern Greening for winter fruit.

The want of a desirable winter apple for the west and northwestern territory is likely to be soon supplied. There are more than 40 long keeping seedlings now fruiting and being tested as to their hardiness. Out of these varieties, we believe, will come the apple needed.

A noticeable result of the establishment of the rural mail route is the marked increase in the number of daily papers taken by the farmers served by such route. In one case which comes to our notice where only three daily papers were taken along the line of such a route there are now 76 such daily papers taken.

While our domesticated scavengers, such as the hen and the hog, are rated as among the most edible and desirable of our food products, it is a somewhat curious fact that among wild animals and birds the flesh eating and scavenger species are considered as wholly unfit for food. The buzzard, the crow, the hawk among birds and the cat family, coons, wolves, among carnivora are never eaten.

The love of flowers among women is far more general than is their knowledge how to care for them. A young lady would do much to make all of life beautiful and enjoyable did she but study enough of horticulture to enable her to successfully grow flowers, not simply the old sorts, but those others which every one so much admires and which so few can produce. As between a young lady who can play a Strauss waltz and one who can raise choice roses give us the rose girl every time.

A record has recently been unearthed in the far east which dates back to a period 5,000 years before the Christian era, or to a time when Adam and Eve were supposed to be working out the first problems in agriculture and horticulture in the garden of Eden. This record treats fully of the doings of a great people—their agriculture, laws, customs, etc. This discovery emphasizes the truth that there is nothing new and that what we call new things—development and progress—may be after all but the reincarnation of the old.

SEPTEMBER RASPBERRIES.
A grower of small fruits told us a few days ago that by cutting back in the fall to a height of eight inches all but two or three of the canes of the Miller red raspberry he is able to prolong the fruiting season of this berry some two months, that these stubs of canes will throw out a new growth the next season and bear a good crop of high priced berries after the main crop has been gathered. He said that he sold a quantity of these berries this year in September. He also said that the flavor of berries so produced was greatly inferior to those produced in their proper season.

PROTECTION FOR TENDER PLANTS.
As a covering for tender plants, such as roses, grapevines and the like, for the winter it is found that nothing is so good as to lay the bush or vine down in a place over it a V shaped trough made by nailing two boards together and then cover heavily with mulch or earth. So successful is this method that grape growers in southern Iowa are planting the very tender California wine grapes and successfully carrying them through a severe winter. This plan can also be applied to many of the choice varieties of tea roses. This is one of the most practical and valuable recent discoveries along horticultural lines.

FARM SEPARATOR'S A SUCCESS.
A friend of ours who keeps a dairy of 20 cows was induced to try a farm separator three years ago. He tells us now that such a separator is the greatest help in running his dairy, of anything he had ever tried and that on no account would he try to operate a dairy without one. He gets an increase in his butter yield over old methods of nearly 20 per cent. He raises just as fine calves as though they sucked the cow, he has saved a world of can washing, and his butter is worth a cent a pound above market quotations. A big dog runs the tread power which operates the separator. More men should look this plan up.

THE EVERGREEN WIND BREAK.
It is much easier to convince a man of the merits of the Scotch pine as one of the best evergreens for a wind break round a prairie farm homestead than it is to get him to plant the tree in such a manner as to get the greatest good out of it. It is the almost universal fault that the evergreen for a wind break will be planted too thick or too close to other deciduous, fast growing trees, such as soft maple, cottonwood and the like. To become of value as a wind break the base of the evergreens must be well developed, and in order to so develop it must have a space of not less than 24 feet square in which to do it. Planted more thickly than this the trees soon crowd each other and the lower limbs break, thus defeating the very object for which the trees were planted. Two rows of Scotch pine set 24 feet apart, breaking joints in the rows, will make a better protection against the wind when 15 years old than will six rows of the same trees set 12 feet apart.

WHAT WILL THE NEW CENTURY SEE?

A DIP INTO THE FUTURE
By George L. Kilmer.

WHEN a prophet to forecast an advancement in manners, morals, learning and social and material progress for the next century equal to that of the last he would certainly be set down as a dreamer. Thinkers who are not pessimists believe that in many directions the limit, or about that, has been reached.

In mechanical inventions the nineteenth century achieved wonders which recall Aladdin and his lamp. Yet bold scientists declare that we may expect revelations of hidden energy in the sun and earth and air, which may be harnessed to do the work of mankind. Tesla believes in the possibility of a solar engine, he considers wireless telegraphy proved beyond a doubt, is working at a teleautomation which will be simply a mentally endowed mechanism and declares that he has discovered electrical oscillations which will produce steady light without the aid of lamps, incandescent filaments or wires.

Tesla also predicts an industrial revolution in the dethronement of iron and the elevation of aluminum. He estimates the civilizing potency of aluminum as 100 times greater than that of iron and its bulk available for man 30 times greater. Liquid air, while a marvelous discovery, he holds can never be commercially profitable.

The sole aim of the scientist, Tesla insists, should be the increase of human energy and in that way the increase of human happiness. Material advancement is only a means to social advancement, and so after all the landmarks of progress are the measurements of social changes. The conditions of life for the masses upon this globe 100 years hence are of more consequence as a speculative topic even than the rare culture or superior development of a few or a class. What will be the conditions of life, and especially what the degree of immunity from grinding toil, from hunger and from disease, in the year 2001? It may be assumed that in the United States, if anywhere, the progress will be steady for another century. The country is comparatively new and its resources only partially developed. Should the population increase for the next 100 years in the same proportion as in the last 20 years it will then contain about 400,000,000 souls. In 1891 the population was about 5,000,000, which is but 1,000,000 more than the population of Greater New York and the Jersey suburbs today. New York should have a population at the end of the twentieth century of over 20,000,000 if its growth remains normal and proportionate to that of the whole country upon the above calculation.

At present New York attracts about one-eighth of the total population of the country and Chicago about one-half as many as New York. In another hundred years Chicago should have a population of about 13,000,000, Philadelphia 10,000,000, Boston, St. Louis and Baltimore each 8,000,000, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland, New Orleans and Pittsburgh 2,000,000 each and Detroit, Milwaukee and Minneapolis 1,500,000. In that era a population of 1,000,000 will be nothing extraordinary for a thriving island city, and this conclusion is borne out by the history of densely populated countries in the old world.

The great industrial future which seems fixed by the hand of fate for this country will for generations at least tend to the growth of cities. Not alone that, but the attractions of city life will draw to them a mass of people still having commercial interests remote from the towns. The rapid means of communication will permit the landowner and the country manufacturer to dwell in the city the greater part of the year and still look after their business interests at a distance. And what marvels of cheapness and convenience these cities of the future will be. Municipal ownership of all enterprises which conduce to public convenience, the railway, boats, telegraph, heating and lighting plants, of libraries and perhaps of amusements, will reduce the cost of city life, which now appalls the economical visitor, to a merely nominal sum.

At present the tide of population sets toward the cities, and while this must change eventually a century is nothing in the life of a nation, and leaving out the probability of some great social upheaval forcing the people back to the soil there seems no reason why the commercial and industrial development of 1901 should not continue to the end of the century and not then have reached its limit.

The danger to health of massing millions of people in cities must be overcome by scientific appliances and discoveries. Cities of the old world have been depopulated by epidemics which would not be allowed to run their course today.



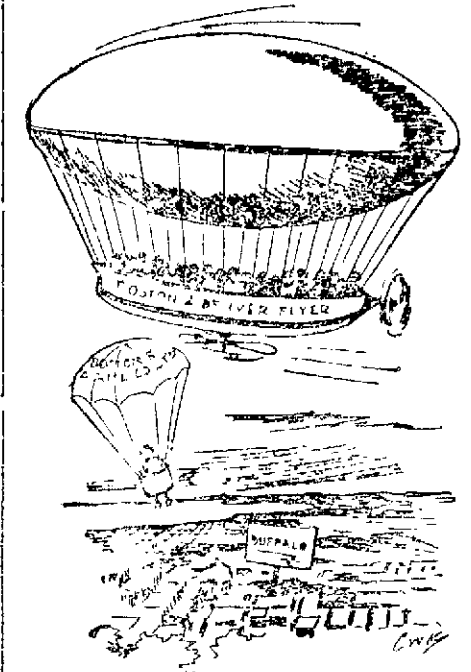
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AS A DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

The water of the future city will be pure, the temperature will be equalized, food will be scientifically preserved and prepared and men will more and more obey the common sense laws of health, avoiding extremes of exertion and stimulation.

Many propositions for the simplification of life which now seem chimerical may yet justify their champions. Condensed milk has stood the test of half a century of use, and other foods may be prepared in quantities by inexpensive labor and thus make it possible to live, if not on 15 cents a day, at least without the cost of maintaining a separate kitchen for every three or four persons. In that happy time there will perhaps be no

necessity for reducing the hours of sleep to four in every 24, yet if the forms of entertainment multiply with other things everybody can keep awake 20 hours a day without suffering ennui.

The scientists tell us that even at the rapid rate projected for all forms of activity life and limb will be measurably secure. The perfected airship is one of the certainties of dreamers, but even

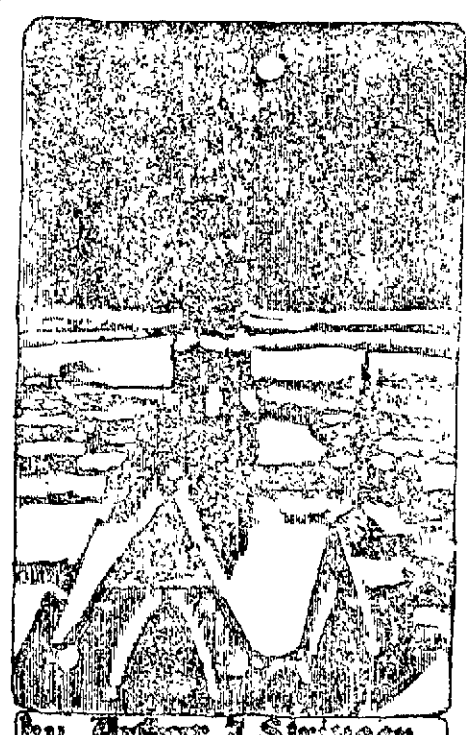


PUTTING HIM "OFF AT BUFFALO." Tesla warns the nations who would be ready to cast about for means of attaining supremacy in the matter of "air power." If airy naives, then of course any passenger line. The passenger for Buffalo can be "put off" safely from a transcontinental "flier" by means of a parachute, and although the artist won't believe it as yet, he need not wake up even, but have his berth transferred from the stateroom and slung under the ribs of the canopy. There he may finish his sleep as comfortably as did the nineteenth century tourist in a Wagner or Pullman at the terminal sheds.

Even war is to be robbed of its ghastliness, for, according to Tesla, machines will do the fighting of the future and sustain all the hard knocks, their human manipulators being out of range. Finally conflicts will come to be mere duels between automatons, and broken metal will figure in the casualty lists instead of broken bones.

Photography, a nineteenth century development, is on the cards for wonders greater than those yet achieved. Photography in colors is a certainty of the near future, and that wonder of the age, the typesetting machine, is doomed to fall down before the camera, which is to reproduce upon the printing plate text and pictures as set in order in the editor's sanctum without bringing in the aid of compositors or types.

The artist thinks that the Chinese imbrigo will use her settled until Uncle Sam can show horse sense down a wall curb into John Chinaman's ear. And that is no wilder flight of imagination than prophecies of nineteenth century marvels which have become commonplace would have been on New Year's day, 1801.



By Arthur J. Stringer.

BELLS of the New Year, O bells of the night,
Low intonations, half sorrow, half mirth,
Mingling and flinging and silver and soft,
Waken and nap in the ends of the earth!

Touched of a sorrow that gladdens to joy,
Frighted with faith as a bird with the spring,
Loud through the midnight, O echoing bells!
Clamor and quaver and thunder and swing!

Night on the city broods waiting and dumb,
Snow on the meadow lies sullen and cold;
Waken the world to the birth of the New,
Salute the earth for the death of the Old!

Future and Past now are mingled as one,
Starlight and moonlight and pleasure and pain;
Linked to the New is the Old that is lost,
Linked by a bell with its chiming for a chain.

Down the soft flood of the swift brazen sound,
Faces long lost now to you and to me,
Voices that died when the summer was young,
Homeward, drift homeward, as sails from the sea.

Hark! For a moment the chiming is hushed!
Lo, for a moment the music hangs furled!
Is it a spirit, a phantom, goes forth,
Withered and gray from the face of the world?

Something unknown to the hand, to the eye,
Something unseen of the watchers has gone,
Tinged with the gold of the morning to be,
Come, O my soul, and be glad with the dawn!

Old Year, adieu; here's goodbye to regret;
Dawn, as the eye, has its crimson and gold,
All that the old days have lost shall be found,
All that shall come with the New Year be old.

Swing, waking heart, to the tune of the bells;
Swing with the hope that their clangor has hurled,
Erehead and borne to the ends of the earth;
Love still endures, and 'tis well with the world.

Bells of the New Year, O bells of the night,
Low intonations, less sorrow than mirth,
Waken and thunder your tidings of love,
Thunder and ring to the ends of the earth!

EXPOSITION TRAVEL.

WHAT THE RAILROADS ARE WILLING TO DO.

Low Excursion Rates Will Be Made on Condition That Buffalo Will Prohibit Ticket Scalping—Serious Loss of Regular Revenue.

Buffalo's Pan-American exposition, the opening date of which is set for May 1, 1901, will unquestionably be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever held. The managers of the fair hope that in attendance it will equal if not excel the White City of Chicago, and they are straining every nerve to boom and advertise their show and induce people to visit it. It is, of course, to the interest of the railroads of the country to have the attendance as large as possible, not only because of the revenue to be derived from the sale of transportation, but also because they expect to share in the general prosperity to be induced by the exposition.

It will be therefore to the interest of the railroads to make the round trip rates to Buffalo during the exposition as low as possible, and this they intend to do, provided—and this is a most important provision—that they are protected from ticket brokers. Should the railroads entering Buffalo make greatly reduced rates for the round trip there is now almost nothing to prevent Buffalo ticket brokers or "scalpers" from buying the return tickets and selling them to regular passengers, thus causing much loss to the railroads. The "scalpers" would have a feast ready provided for them unless the roads were protected from such speculations. This question has often arisen in the past and is one of the most serious consequence to the railroad world.

Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, who takes pride in being the head and front of the movement against ticket "scalpers," says that the railroads must

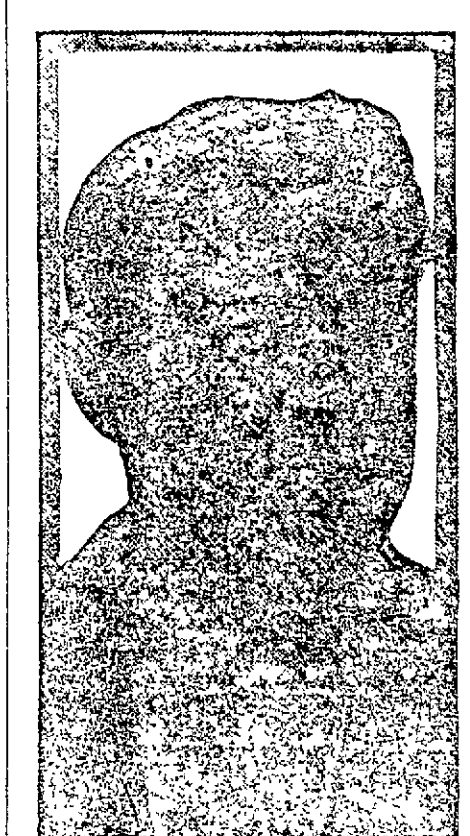


Photo by Paul Kresl, New York. GEORGE H. DANIELS.

receive definite assurances of protection before reduced rates are decided upon. According to Mr. Daniels and other authorities, among them Mr. L. P. Farmer, commissioner of the passenger department of the Truck Line association, the remedy lies with the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo's city council, if it will, according to these gentlemen, follow the examples of Detroit, Nashville and other cities in which expositions have been held and pass an ordinance prohibiting ticket scalping in Buffalo during the Pan-American exposition. Should the railroads decide to make reduced rates to the exposition without such or similar protection their loss would undoubtedly be very great. A number of trunk lines enter the exposition city, and each would lose thousands of dollars. Besides, the railroads naturally consider themselves entitled to protection, since they purpose selling round trip tickets to Buffalo and return at greatly reduced rates.

Proud of Her Name.

Sandol Milliken is the unusual and pretty name of an exceedingly pretty actress who has made a hit as Claire in "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," by Molly Elliot Seawell. Miss



Photo by Prince, New York. SANDOL MILLIKEN.

Milliken is also a clever actress, although her stage career has been short. When she is asked why she chose for a stage name such an odd one, she replies that she had no choice in the matter, since it is her real name. Miss Milliken is scarcely out of her teens and is a native of Nashville.

HUGE PHILIPPINE FORESTS.

Nearly 500 Species of Trees, Covering Almost Half the Islands.

The division of forests and insular affairs of the war department at Washington has made public a summary of the first report of the Philippine bureau of forestry, organized in the present form under an order of the military government, dated April 14. The director, Captain Abern, estimates the total number of tree species in the archipelago at nearly 500.

Captain Abern states that from different sources of information he is led to believe the public forest lands comprise from one-fourth to possibly one-half the area of the Philippine Islands, or from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres. There are fully 5,000,000 acres of virgin forest owned by the state in the islands of Mindoro and Palawan. The island of Mindoro, of some 20,000,000 acres, is almost entirely covered with timber, and even in the province of Cagayan, on Luzon, there are more than 2,000,000 acres of forest.

He mentions tracts of virgin forests to be seen on the southern islands where from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of magnificent timber per acre were standing, with trees more than 150 feet in height, the trunks clear of branches for 60 feet and more than four feet in diameter. He states that in these forests there are millions of cubic feet of timber which should be cut in order to thin this dense growth, so that the maximum annual growth could be obtained.

Benign Laws to Govern the Sudan.

Benign paternal government is to be the general rule of Sudan administration in the earlier stages of its reorganization, says a Cairo correspondent. Here are a few of the chief heads of the new code just promulgated. The importation, manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquor is prohibited. No person will be allowed to sell his land or to make loans at usurious rates. Even mortgages will be subject to formal authorization. Trade, industry and navigation are free, and every chief is a magistrate in his own district.

Prince Oscar Improved.

Stockholm, Dec. 24.—The condition of Prince Oscar, Duke of Slesvig, eldest son of the crown prince of Sweden and Norway, who has been seriously ill, is now much improved. The disappearance of Lieutenant Count Spelsky, military attaché of the Swedish and Norwegian legation in Berlin, is attributed to mental derangement.

Aaronson Died of Pneumonia.

New York, Dec. 24.—By an autopsy performed on the body of Oscar Aaronson, the six-day bicyclist, it was found that he had died from pneumonia instead of injuries from the fall he had in the Madison Square garden race. He contracted pneumonia, however, during the race. The body was removed to Aaronson's home in Brooklyn and the funeral probably will take place today.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Wanted—A Wife!

Must be strong and never have a lame back.—Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon.

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages it can be cleansed. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures a cold and drives away a catarh in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A CARD

My nephew, Frederick D. Putnam, will assume general charge of my office on the 26th inst. Call upon him to learn of the best bargains in real estate, especially eligible building sites.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Stone Block.



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

So far none of the testimony given before the United States army commission at West Point has gone to show that the strain put upon young Booz by continued hazing and "tests" of his physical courage had anything to do with his lack of mental equipment and inability to pass his examinations. Such an idea, however, cannot fail to occur to the unprejudiced observer.

Two scientists at the University of Chicago have discovered in common salt the secret of prolonging human existence, but Prof. See, the astronomer at Washington, has just estimated that the earth will cool off in 3,000,000 years to a temperature in which life will be impossible. It would be a satisfaction to know now whether cold or salt will take the upper hand at the crucial period.

To the regret of most people who have read accounts of the kidnapping of young Cudaly at Ouaha, the fact is recalled that there is apparently no law under which the perpetrators of this and similar dastardly deeds can be adequately punished. There should be a law throughout the United States putting so heavy a punishment on convicted kidnappers as to serve in a measure to prevent repetitions of the crime and give parents some feeling of security.

A valuable addition to the foreign commerce of the United States is promised by the establishment of closer trade relations with the western coast of South America. Twelve steamships which were chartered last month are now on their way from Philadelphia to Chile, Peru and Ecuador with general cargoes, and more are being chartered. All of them are under contract to bring back silver ore and nitrate of soda. Such trade will be necessarily facilitated by the opening of the isthmian canal.

Attorney General Sheets, on Thursday, made an important announcement to the effect that he had decided to ask the supreme court to dismiss all the oil trust cases and the tobacco trust case brought by former Attorney General Monnett. According to Mr. Sheets, evidence cannot be secured sufficient to prove that the defendants are violating the anti-trust law. He holds that a corporation may buy outright all the concerns of the country without violating the law, and that only a pooling of interests is illegal. This practically ends the Ohio trust hunt.

A number of big corporations of the country have decided that their employees are entitled to a share of their yearly profits and have accordingly turned over to them certain percentages of the wages earned by them during the last twelve months. Two months ago Bryan was lifting up his voice to inform the workmen that they were being made the victims of the cruel monster called capital and that prosperity was a beautiful fiction designed to secure votes. The impressive majorities secured by McKinley show that the wage earners know where their best interests lay, even before the certainty of a continuance of the Republican administration made it possible for them to secure a bigger share than usual in what they help to produce.

In spite of the malevolent efforts of one or two American correspondents of prominent London newspapers, it is evident that the British public does not regard itself rebuffed or even deeply concerned by the action of the United States on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Sound journals which represent intelligent British opinion, and also in certain cases the opinion of the government itself, treat the matter merely as a business negotiation in which one side insists upon conditions which the other is unwilling to accept. The congress of the United States, representing one business party, is right in trying to get every concession possible from the British government, the other business party. Great Britain wants to secure the best possible bargain. So does the United States. When the treaty is concluded both governments can shake hands and separate, each having a high respect for the others' sound commercial instinct.

Whether the commissions appointed by the war department and congress to investigate the story of cruel hazing at West Point determine for or against the truth of the assertions re-1901.

arding the cause of the death of Cadet Booz made by his family, it is just as well that the investigation should be made. Cruel hazing practices at the United States naval academy were abolished some time ago and so far there has been no appreciable abatement in the manliness or courage of the young Americans in training there. If greater energy is necessary to secure the abolishment of similar abuses at West Point, the time has certainly come for its exercise. The investigation of the commissions now at work and the reports which they make should be thorough and conclusive. Our military and naval schools are justly regarded as the highest type of such institutions in the world, and the examples they set in every respect are therefore most important.

A Young Girl Missing.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 26.—The police failed to unearth any clue to the whereabouts of Maggie Hoel, the young woman who mysteriously disappeared some days ago from her uncle's home in this city. The impression was growing that she left of her own accord. One theory was that the girl fled to avoid fulfilling her marriage engagement, which was set for two or three months ahead.

To Keep Up New Zealand Contingent.

Wellington, N. Z., Dec. 26.—The government has asked the governor, Earl of Ranfurly, to inform Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, that it does not wish the New Zealand contingent in South Africa to be diminished; that drafts will be forwarded to fill the ranks and that additional mounted men will be sent.

Prominent Episcopal Dead.

New York, Dec. 26.—Buckanan Winthrop, a well-known lawyer, died at his home in this city. For a number of years he had been the treasurer general of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Wealthy Man Murdered.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 26.—Frank Richardson, a wealthy business man of this city and Savannah, Mo., was murdered at his home in Savannah. A stranger followed him from town and shot him in the back of the head.

The M. E. Aid Society, of West Brookfield, will hold a box social at the home of Mrs. Forest in West Brookfield, on New Year's evening, January 1st. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A New Year's Guide.

There is one book everyone should make an effort to get for the new year. It contains simple and valuable hints concerning health, many amusing anecdotes, and much general information. We refer to Hostetter's Almanac, published by the Hostetter Co., Pittsburg, Pa. It will prove valuable to any household. Sixty employees are kept at work on this valuable book. The issue for 1901 will be over eight millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. It contains proof of the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy prepared by the publishers, and is worthy of careful preservation. The almanac may be obtained free of cost, at any druggist or general dealer in the country.

Cafe, Observation and Parlor cars on Florida and New Orleans trains, Queen & Crescent, Southern Ry and Plant system.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure stomach and liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

C. L. & W. Sunday Trains.

Sunday trips of trains Nos. 1 and 6 will be discontinued after Sunday, Dec. 30. M. G. CARREL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Chronic Dyspepsia.

You cannot make the stomach strong, healthy and able to digest food with stimulants. Begin at the seat of the disease. Purify the blood, make the liver do its work and dyspepsia will vanish. Knox Stomach Tablets purify the blood and cure dyspepsia.

34 days Cincinnati to Pacific coast, Queen & Crescent, New Orleans and the Sunset Limited.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

A Monster Devil Fish.

Destroying its victim, it is a type of constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till its overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cts. at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

HUSTLING YOUNG MAN can make \$60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co. 4th and Locust Sts., Phila., Pa.

Holiday Rates

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31, 1900 and Jan. 1st, 1901, good to return until Jan. 2nd, 1901.

ARTS OF AMATEURS

Jest and Jibe and Many
a Song and Speech.

THE NEW AL. G. FIELDS.

Mr. Dockstader Was There, and He Sang His Famous "Google Eyes"—The Show Was in Three Parts, Ending with a Cake Walk in Which All Members Participated.

Presents were distributed among the state hospital patients at the close of the entertainment at the chapel Monday evening. Most of the presents were articles of wearing apparel. Many of the patients received really handsome things from relatives or friends, but the majority's presents came from the state. Two immense Christmas trees, brilliant in their trimmings, were erected in the chapel. The presents, however, were not hung upon the trees. Every patient whose condition permitted was allowed to attend the entertainment, which was a minstrel show given by the attaches of the institution.

The neat little stage was rendered neater by the tasteful manner in which it had been draped and decorated. The half-circle which was revealed when the curtain rose for the first part was startling in its magnificence. The costumes of the performers were mainly in scarlet, green and yellow. W. Fields Cap-



[The Dignified Mr. Capellari.]

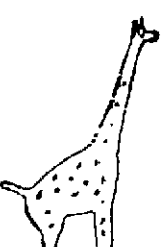
ellar, dignity itself, was the interlocutor. On his right were Dr. L. F. Long, John Reeder, Will Reeder, A. W. Eberwein and D. Dockstader Stroupe. On the left were H. J. Eberwein, C. J. Long, J. A. Teagle, W. J. Scott and Frank Adair. W. Scott, jr., occupied a place in the rear of Mr. Capellari. In the first part, between jokes, the company sang "In the Morning by the Bright Light" and "Swing Low." Mr. Capellari was a star performer in his bass solo, "King Over Land and Sea," and Mr. Adair sang "Solomon Levi" as it had never been sung before.

Frank Adair opened part two with a most extraordinary stump speech. His



[Mr. Adair Waxes Eloquent.]

eloquence had reached a point never before attained by man when "Glastacutus" announced himself. "Glastacutus" must be seen to be appreciated. He made himself monarch of all



["Glastacutus."]

he surveyed without a struggle. W. Scott, jr., did a ditty, and then came D. P. Stroupe's fatal vocal effort. The audience had not been advised that Mr. Stroupe was invulnerable to the ordinary methods of punctuation, and a shudder ran through the susceptible when the outraged cohorts of the performer, one after another, came forth with axe, hatchet and knife to accomplish his annihilation. But Mr. Stroupe sang on. Then they came again with more instruments of torture, and in desperation at last set him afire. Still Mr. Stroupe sang. There was not a tremor in his voice or other indication that things were not as they commonly are. He was still singing when the curtain went down, standing abristle with the tools of death, each, to all appearances, sheathed in his flesh and blood.

When the curtain again rose, there were circumstances that led the audi-



[Carrying Out the Dead.]

ence to believe that poor Stroupe's selection really had cost him his life. A solemn funeral dirge fell upon the ear, and then the cortege appeared. A long winding sheet covered the body of the deceased, which, to all appearances, was being carried upon the shoulders of stalwart men. But a curious bystander lifted the sheet to permit close in-



[Not Even Sleeping.]

spection, and the humbuggery of it all was revealed. The illustrations tell the story.

The third part included songs by Mr. Capellari and Mr. Stroupe, an exhibition of lightning painting by L. F. Long and a cake walk in which all members of

the company participated. Mr. Stroupe's selection was Dockstader's famous "Google Eyes." Dr. Long's painting was one of the fine features of the performance. In less than two minutes a bleak sheet of canvas, under his magic



[Stroupe "Awalkin' 'em Some."]

touch, was brought to show a pretty landscape. The cake walk provoked much laughter among the patients. They fain would have had it last longer.

BOERS ARE ACTIVE.

A Squadron of British
Troops Captured.

INVASION NOT CHECKED.

Twenty Catholics Killed by Boxers at a Mission Near Pekin—Yaqui Indians Still on the Warpath in Mexico—Defaulter Alvord's Trial Postponed.

CAPTOWN, Dec. 26.—[By Associated Press]—A strong squadron of yeomanry which has been following a force of Boers in Cape Colony were led into a trap, and all who were not killed are prisoners. The British are greatly handicapped by the lack of horses, and the capture of even a small force of mounted men is severely felt. Notwithstanding Kitchener's report of the checking of the Boer invasion of the Colony, it is known that the burghers are making headway in various localities. Requisitions are being made daily for horses, but it will be many weeks before a sufficient number can be secured.

AMBUSHED BY INDIANS.

Yaquis are Still on War Path in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Mexican troops in Sonora were recently attacked by a band of Yaqui Indians, and four officers and thirty men were killed. The soldiers were crossing the country and were fired on from an ambush near Lamisa, about fifty miles from General Torres's headquarters. The severe press censorship has kept the news from the public.

NEGROES UNDER CONTROL.

Both Sides Fear the Trouble Is Not Over.

CEMENTVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The warring negroes around Cementville are under control today. Sam Kendall secured warrants at Jeffersonville for Lee Ranger, John Redmond and others who did the shooting. Both sides are still apprehensive.

MURDERING MISSIONARIES.

Twenty Killed by Boxers Near Pekin.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Pekin says that Boxers killed twelve Catholics and burned eight in a temple, at a mission within thirty-five miles of the capital city.

NEAR LADYSMITH.

British Claim DeWet is Closely Pressed.

MASERU, Dec. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Latest reports received from the front say that General DeWet is being closely pressed by the British near Ladysmith.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The trial of Cornelius Alvord, the defaulting teller who robbed the First National bank of seven hundred thousand dollars, has been postponed till January.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

24 hours Cincinnati to Jacksonville and New Orleans, Queen & Crescent route and Southern Ry.

Salt rheum, with its burning, stinging sensation, is due to poor blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

HE MET HIS DEATH.

Jeremiah Bowen Killed
on the Tracks.

A BOND JUMPER ARRESTED

Loftus Gray Lodged in the County Jail—Many are Granted Licenses to Wed on the Day Before Christmas—Last Year's Record Broken.

CANTON, Dec. 26.—Jeremiah Bowen, of 1417 East North street, lost his life on the Pennsylvania railroad Monday night while hurrying home from his work. He was an employee of the saw works and left the shop with the other men at 5 o'clock. As he lived in the east end of the city it was his custom to go to his home by way of the railroad tracks. After reaching the tracks he crossed to the westbound track so that he might have all of the approaching trains in front of him. In the group of men a short distance ahead of him walked his son, also an employee of the saw works. The dead man was struck by a yard engine that had been doing some work at the factories at the west end of the city and was hurrying to a siding to get out of the way of a passenger train that was nearly due. The engine was on the west bound track and was going east. A brakeman stood on the running board at the front of the engine and saw the peril of the man on the track ahead. He called to him and tried to reach the other side of the engine that he might possibly push the man off the track. He was not quick enough, however, as the engine struck Bowen and hurled him against the side of a coal car that stood on a siding.

The body was picked up and taken to the office of the saw works, where Bowen breathed his last without regaining consciousness. In the meantime the son of the dead man hurried to the shop, thinking that the person hit was the father of another young man and intending to tell him about the accident. He thought that his father was one of the group gathered around the improvised stretcher. On his return to the scene of the accident he found the dinner pail that he knew was carried by his father and knew then who had been injured.

Examination showed that Bowen had his right leg broken and the right side of his head crushed. The body was taken to Miller & Blanchard's morgue and the wife of the dead man was notified.

The deceased was born in Stark county sixty years ago and has resided in the county ever since. He was a member of the 104th O. V. V. I. in the civil war, joining that regiment in Massillon. He leaves a wife, one daughter, Florence, and one son, Manias. Besides there are three brothers and one sister, all residing in or near Canton. The funeral will be held from the residence Thursday afternoon.

Constable Henry returned to Canton yesterday with Loftus Gray having arrested him in Cleveland. The prisoner was placed in the county jail. Gray was arrested some time ago and was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of running a gambling resort. He was released on bail, the bond being signed by the Canton Brewing Company. Being a misdemeanour, the case was certified to the probate court by Judge McCarty. On the day set for the trial the prisoner did not put in an appearance and the bond was forfeited. Since that time the bondsmen have been on the lookout for Gray and succeeded in locating him only a few days ago.

The records were broken in the probate court in the number of marriage licenses issued the day before Christmas. Monday there were twenty-one unions sanctioned by law and forty-two people presumably had a most merry Christmas. The list includes the names of

residents from all parts of the county. Last year on the day preceding Christmas there were twenty licenses issued. In 1898 the number was sixteen. The following are among the number issued Monday: Harmon R. Wehrly, of Fredricksburg, and Louisa M. Rost, of Massillon; Hamilton W. Frew, and Jennie G. Lewis, of North Lawrence; Theron V. Yonker, of Akron, and Edith Zelen-ski, of Massillon; Ervin W. Pontius, of Marshallville, and Nettie Sindel-decker, of Canal Fulton; William F. Baum and Irene Lawrence, of Massillon; William Walter, of Massillon, and Elsie A. Ruch, of Sippo; Godfrey Brolyer and Amanda O. Connor, of Beach City.

The body of Paymaster J. S. Barber will arrive in San Francisco within a few days and will be sent to Canton at once.

Anna M. Horst has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Amos M. Horst, of Lawrence township.

In the guardianship of Ernest Hollinger, of Massillon, the sale of real estate has been confirmed and the deed ordered.

The will of Jacob Kemery, of Perry township, has been filed for probate.

Permits to marry have been issued to George Eberhardt and Lizzie Edwards, of East Greenville; Wm. A. Zanders, of Jackson township, and Della Shanabery, of Canton.

FATHER STEALS SON

George Costella Arrested
for Abducting.

SENT TO WEST JEFFERSON.

Costella's Six-year-old Boy Had Been Adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, of West Jefferson—Christmas Disturbers Fined—J. Hodnot Said to Have Carried a Revolver.

The police, several days ago, were notified to be on the lookout for George Costella, of West Jefferson, O., wanted for abduction. The authorities of that village stated that Costella had recently stolen his six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, by whom he had been adopted. Monday evening Costella walked into the local police headquarters. He was accompanied by two children. He wanted lodging for the night. The mayor immediately suspected that he was the man wanted at West Jefferson. At first Costella denied his identity. At the jail, however, he told his story. The boy and girl with him, he said, were his son and daughter. The daughter, he stated, lived with him. She is ten years old. The boy, he admitted, had been making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.

The mayor held Costella in the jail over night, but the children he took to his own home. Policeman Albert Clark, of West Jefferson, Tuesday arrived, in response to the mayor's telegram, and took charge of Costella and his children. The officer stated that Costella lived the life of a tramp, and that he had been compelling his children to beg money and food.

A DISTURBANCE TUESDAY.

Patrick Finnegan, F. Hinning and W. Wallace were arrested in South Erie street, at the corner of Oak street, Tuesday, charged with fighting. Wallace was discharged. Finnegan was fined \$5 and costs, and F. Hinning \$2 and costs.

FOR CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Joseph Hodnot will appear before the mayor this evening to explain why he had a revolver Monday night when he went the rounds in the Tenderloin. Hodnot it is alleged, created a disturbance in one of the saloons. So far as is known he did not attempt to use the firearm. It was found in his pocket when arrested.

Queen & Crescent Southern Ry. and Plant System is 100 miles shortest, Cincinnati to Florida.

HUMBERGER'S

Furs, Furs, Furs

Never had such a fur business. Low prices did it.

Of the big consignment sent us to sell, we still have a good assortment left, and until the first of the year we will make prices that will close the entire lot.

ALL HOLIDAY GOODS

that we have left will be closed out this week, cost and value not considered. They must go. Special sales in all departments

HUMBERGERS.

WARWICK BLOCK, MASSILLON.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

George Lester, of Chicago, is home for the holidays.

Miss Emma Kuebler is visiting relatives in Cleveland.

Miss Mary Urshel is the guest of Cleveland relatives.

James Triner, of Barberton, is spending the holidays in the city.

Oliver Jacobs, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Richardson, of 74 Clay street, a son.

Miss Helen Siebold, of Cleveland, is visiting her mother, in East Main street.

Mrs. Francis Smith and Master Ralph Smith are spending the holidays in Alliance.

Joseph Fromholtz has gone to Newark to visit his brother, Frederick Fromholtz.

Miss Ada Fry, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Ida Schertzer, in State street.

John Clair, of Toledo, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan, in Wooster street.

Edwin B. Baltzly, of Perth Amboy, N. J., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Baltzly.

Miss Bessie Moyer and Miss Mae Birt are spending the holidays with friends in Zanesville.

George Kratsch, now a law student at Ann Arbor, Mich., is spending the holidays in the city.

Mrs. James Tyner, of Monongahela, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. Mary Albrecht, in Wooster street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reichert and son, Louis Reichert, are visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Mattie Smith and Miss Ida Moery, of Norwalk, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith, at No. 40, Park row.

Thomas Jones, employed at the rolling mill, is suffering with a crushed finger, the result of an accident last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Whitney, of Akron, are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Kramor, in East South street.

H. M. Vaughn, of Steubenville, is a visitor in the city. Mr. Vaughn formerly conducted a tea store in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson and family, of North Lawrence, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Ferd. Biskup, in Vanderbilt avenue.

Cameron Miller, of Detroit, who is in the United States immigration service, arrived home Saturday evening to spend the holidays with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Eli Mock, of East Greenville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Brown yesterday.

William F. Baum and Miss Irene Lawrence were married at the parsonage of St. John's Evangelical church at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. They will reside in this city.

William Nutt, who was recently removed to the county infirmary, disappeared from that institution Tuesday afternoon. A search of this city failed to bring to light any trace of him.

Lillas Walkup, of Chicago, and Leonard Burry, both students at the Capital university of Columbus, are spending the holidays at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Burry, in Cherry street.

The employees in the general office of the W. & L. E. railroad, with the exception of the chief clerks, were given two days, Monday and Tuesday, for Christmas, and will be given New Year's day off.

Mrs. Alois Seiler fell in East Cherry street Tuesday morning, sustaining a fracture to one of the ribs of her left side. Her fall was caused by slipping on the sidewalk. Mrs. Seiler resides in Third street.

The inmates of the state hospital, county jail, infirmary and workhouse were made happy by a big Christmas dinner. Chicken potpie with all the regulation trimmings was the main feature of the state hospital menu.

At the close of the Christmas entertainment for the Sunday school at the Presbyterian chapel on Monday evening, Sunday School Superintendent E. A. Jones was presented with a handsome Morris chair by the teachers and other officers.

Funeral services for the late Jacob Morganstein were conducted at St. John's church Tuesday afternoon. The pall bearers were members of the order of Sons of Hermann, with which society the deceased was connected. The members of the organization attended the funeral in a body.

Joseph Graybill, the yard conductor in the local C. & W. yard, had his right hand wrenched this morning in a brake wheel while at work. The injury necessitated his laying off. Conductor George Hackett, of Lorain, will look after the duties during the indisposition of Mr. Graybill.

There has been plenty of smoke in and around the Central engine house since yesterday morning. The firemen are indebted to the following for boxes of fine cigars: The Independent Company, Sam Rollins, Mayor Wise, A. W. Inman, Harry Pille, H. C. Foltz, John Snyder, Joseph Schrader and Charles Rigler.

A Christmas-tree with gifts for all was included in the Christmas treat provided by the board of trustees of the Charity Rotch school for the children of that institution, yesterday. The superintendent wishes to express through THE INDEPENDENT his gratitude to all those who helped to furnish the entertainment.

Passenger traffic for the next week

will be confined almost altogether to local travelers. The commercial travelers are nearly all at home and will remain there until after the first of the year. The long limit on the holiday excursion tickets this season made the sale of that kind of transportation greater than in former years.

Mrs. R. M. Scott, of Great Falls, Mont., a sister of W. J. Strobel, of 58 Duncan street, who recently arrived in the city, was removed to the Aulman hospital today. Mrs. Scott has been in poor health for some time. She came East to enter the hospital, hoping the trip and the nearness of her relatives would assist her recovery. It was thought that a brief stop with her relatives here, instead of going direct to the hospital, would be beneficial.

Fred Oestringer, one of the round-house employes at the W. & L. E. yards, was painfully injured this morning. He stood on a bench to pull on his overalls, and the bench turned in such a way that Mr. Oestringer was thrown to the floor. In the descent his left ear came in contact with a nail in the side of the wall and was badly lacerated. It required ten stitches to close the wound. His right leg was also badly bruised. Mr. Oestringer was removed to his home in Wooster street and Dr. Culbertson was called. The injured man will be confined to his home for several days.

Twenty-five of the children and grandchildren of Mrs. Adam Hammersmith gathered at her residence one and one-half miles north of the city, while she was at church on Christmas morning, and occupied themselves with the preparation of a big Christmas dinner. When Mrs. Hammersmith returned she found the guests in possession and two perfectly roasted turkeys with all their accompaniments smoking upon the board. The entertainment turned out to be as it was intended, a complete surprise to Mrs. Hammersmith, who celebrated her eightieth birthday last Saturday. Among those present were John Hammersmith and John Frease, of Norwalk.

HIS MONEY BURNED.

James Rogers Loses \$260 in a Fire on Christmas Eve.

Fire in the front street home of Mr. and Mrs. James Rogers early Monday night spoiled the preparations for the celebration of Christmas, destroyed \$260 worth of furniture and consumed \$300 in money. The house is the property of Joseph Schrader and is situated at the corner of North and Front streets. At 7:30 o'clock one of the neighbors noticed smoke issuing from a window and an alarm was turned in from box 42. The central department responded and found the inside of one of the rooms a mass of flames. The water was used and the fire extinguished. Mr. Schrader estimates the loss to the house at \$1,200. This and the loss on the furniture is covered by insurance.

Early in the evening the family went to town to do some Christmas shopping, leaving a good fire in the furnace. The dampers were left open and in a short time the furnace became overheated and set fire to the house. A Christmas tree had been prepared and this with gifts that were left in the room was destroyed. Mr. Rogers had \$260 in paper money in the house which he had placed in one of the beds. When he returned and saw the effects of the fire his first thought was for the money. He looked at the bed and saw that it was all right. He remarked to Mrs. Rogers that the money was intact. She then told him that the money had been removed by her to a closet thinking that a place of greater safety in the absence of the entire family. The closet was in the portion of the house that was burned, and the money with the rest of its contents was destroyed.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. W. R. OYLER.

WILMOT, Dec. 26.—Mrs. W. R. Oyler was stricken with heart failure Christmas morning, death occurring almost instantly. Funeral services will be held Thursday. The deceased was 50 years old and leaves a husband and six children.

MRS. ROSA BALMERT.

The body of Mrs. Rosa Balmert, who died at the state hospital, of organic brain disease, was taken to East Liverpool Monday night for interment. The deceased was 56 years old.

CHARLES POTTER.

Victor Burnett, of 78 East South street, was Tuesday notified of the death of Charles Potter, of Las Vegas, N. M. The deceased was at one time a resident of this city, leaving here in the sixties for the West, where he has been ever since. He served in the civil war. Mr. Potter was about 60 years old. His mother resided in Newark, N. J. Mr. Potter conducted a carriage supply store and painting shop at Las Vegas. He was himself an expert grainer. Mrs. Potter is a sister of Victor Burnett and Mrs. E. A. Snyder, of this city.

JACOB MORGANSTEIN.

Jacob Morganstein was taken suddenly ill Saturday morning, and at 9 o'clock in the evening he died. Apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Morganstein was 29 years old, and lived with his mother, near Bowman's schoolhouse, west of the city. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 1 o'clock and at St. John's church at 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday.

MRS. D. M. ANDERSON.

BEACH CITY, Dec. 24.—The death of Mrs. D. M. Anderson, aged 53, a sister of C. B. Allman, of Massillon, occurred Monday morning at 7 o'clock, caused by a stroke of paralysis. The funeral will take place from her late residence, one mile west of Beach City, on Wednesday at 8:30 a. m. interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery at about noon on that day.

CHANGED HER MIND

Mrs. Smith Will Not Visit Her Heiress Daughter.

OTHER RELATIVES FOUND.

Two Brothers and a Sister Have Come to the Surface Since Reports of the Fortune Have Been Printed.—Postmaster Koons Asks an Explanation From the Inverness Assistant Postmistress.

Mrs. Joseph Smith, of 31 Cliff street, Saturday decided that on Monday she would go to Inverness and call on her heiress daughter. Mrs. Clarence G. Smith. She changed her mind after reading Saturday evening's INDEPENDENT. After Christmas she may carry out her original intention. Postmaster Koons Monday received a letter from Mapleton, O., of which the following is an extract:

"I saw in the Alliance Review that you are trying to find the relatives of Miss Flora Alice Hollander. Well, I am her brother, and her sister, Mary Frances Hollander, is in Salem, and my brother, Edward H., is married and lives in Erie, Pa. We were all taken to the Orphans' Home in 1886. You can write to Flora if you want to. I am going to write a letter and tell her where we are and explain matters to her. My right name is Conrad Hollander, but the man that took me to raise did not like the name, so he called me Bert Conrad." A copy of Saturday's INDEPENDENT has been sent to Mr. Conrad.

Postmaster Koons has written a letter to L. Rose, assistant postmistress at Inverness, who wrote to Massillon asking for information as to the relatives of Flora Hollander, now Mrs. Clarence Smith. Mr. Koons asks for an explanation. He refers to the embarrassing position in which Miss Rose's representations have placed several people. The Rose letters state plainly that the heiress is anxious to learn something about her relatives, and that she intends to do something for them. A copy of Saturday's paper, with blue lines about Mrs. Smith's denial of this statement, has been sent to the assistant postmistress.

THE NEEDY REMEMBERED.

The Salvation Army Provide Christmas Dinners for Many.

The Salvation Army served dinner to 100 persons in the Tremont street barracks between 11:30 and 2:30 o'clock Tuesday, and forty-five well-filled baskets were sent out to needy families in the city. All of the good things provided for the occasion have not yet been disposed of, and the officers of the army say they will gladly turn them over to the poor who will send for them. The Christmas menu included chicken, cranberry sauce, celery, cake, pie and coffee. The total cost of the dinner was about \$60.

On Christmas night about 150 presents were distributed among children who attended the exercises. Two large Christmas trees occupied each side of the platform, and it was to these that the presents were attached. A musical and literary programme was carried out.

ALMOST A PANIC.

Decorations in a Church Catch Fire During Entertainment.

The programmes as printed Monday were carried out at all of the Massillon churches, some on Christmas eve, and others on Christmas night. At the First Reformed church, while the exercises were in progress Tuesday evening, a portion of the decorations caught fire from a lighted wax candle. Little damage resulted, but a panic among the people present was narrowly averted. Many ran toward the door, but the reassuring announcement made by cooler persons quieted their fears, and in a few minutes the incident was forgotten.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, December 25, 1900:

LADIES.
Arthur, Mrs. Albert Jones, Mrs. Wm. S. Brunt, Mrs. John Price, Miss Mollie Erb, Mrs. Frank W. (2) Roth, Mrs. Clara N. Janitor, Miss Mamie Welter, Mrs. J. W.

MEN.
Donaldson, F. R. McDeary, Wm. Harris, Wm. McDrasy, Wm. Hickox, C. S. Mnyor, Mr.

Pace, Harry Welker, Judge and Mrs. Martin Neber & Russell FOREIGN.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! add hot water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts.

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all who take it the warmth of perfect health. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Like the Deadly Under-Current



which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and does cure.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures cold sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

RUSSIAN PAPERS FRIENDLY

Expressed Approval of Senate's Treaty Attitude, Also Our Attitude as to China.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The Novoe Vremya, discussing the English newspaper indictment of the United States senate for "its unparalleled attempt to overturn the Clayton-Bulwer treaty," said:

"The case is not unusual. Conditions have changed, and the treaty must change, too. Russia afforded an example in 1870 in declaring that she was no longer bound by her promise not to maintain war vessels in the Black sea."

The Bourse Gazette says: "Russia is gratified by America's diplomatic victory over England. Western Europe dislikes the Monroe doctrine because it desires to grab territories everywhere. Russia, which has sympathized with America since her independence, which liquidated American possessions to America, has nothing against the thesis have grown more cordial in China."

FOR VERY COLD WEATHER.

Permission to Issue Certain Apparel to Soldiers.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The secretary of war has made a decision that in cases where the post commander certifies that it is necessary arctic overshoes, fur gauntlets and caps and woolen mittens may be used at cost prices to enlist d. men. It is also provided that canvas mittens, blanket-lined canvas hat and blanket-lined canvas overcoats may be supplied to troops serving in extremely cold regions and also under certain conditions to troops at West Point, N. Y.

The overcoats are to be issued only to men performing guard duty or field service when exposed to weather which would jeopardize life or limbs by freezing. Their overcoats may be fur or blanket-lined canvas.

THE APPLICATION APPROVED.

Proposal to Start a Bank at Latrobe—Rural Delivery For Crawford County, Pa.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The comptroller of the currency has approved the application of the following persons to organize "The Peoples National Bank of Latrobe, Pa.," capital, \$50,000: Charles R. Smith, George W. McHenry, Philip Doherty, James E. Brennan, Daniel W. Jones and others.

Rural free delivery service will be established on Jan. 2 at Conneaut Lake, Crawford county, Pa., with two carriers; length of routes, 46½ miles; population served, 1,104; carriers, E. M. Shontz and Cyrus McMichael. Postoffice at Watson Run to be discontinued.

Pardoned From Penitentiary.

Montr al, Quebec, Dec. 26.—James Baxter, formerly of Chicago and lately of New York, who was sentenced here some time ago to five years in the penitentiary for his connection with the Banque Ville Marie frauds, has been released on "conditional pardon" from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. His wife and friends have been working incessantly for his pardon on account of ill health ever since his conviction. He is suffering from dropsy and his condition is serious.

Sothorn Again Resumed Work.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—E. H. Sothorn, the actor, who for some time was laid up with an accident that necessitated the cancelling of dates all over the country, made his first appearance since the accident, presenting "Hamlet" at the Olympic theater before a crowded house. He was well supported and the production was well received. The interrupted tour will be resumed, the company leaving for Chicago next week.

Killed by a Train.

Warren, O., Dec. 26.—John Owens, a well-known citizen of Girard, employed by the American Steel Hoop company, was struck and killed by an Erie train at Girard. Both legs and top of his head were cut off. He was 72 years old.

LAYING NEW BRIDGE CABLES

Engineers Preparing For the Job. How the Work Will Be Done.

The engineers for the new East river bridge have under way the preliminary work for the laying of the cables, says the New York Sun. There will be four, each 19 inches in diameter and each containing 10,000 wires. The whole weight of the cables alone will be about 4,500 tons. When the cables are made, they will be divided into 37 strands, containing 280 wires each. The four cables will be laid at one time, the wires being strung back and forth from each side of the river. Eight strands will be made simultaneously, the wires will be parallel and will be adjusted to the original guide wire.

There will be a false wire rope driven by an engine for carrying the wire across the river. The wire rope will carry a large rolling wheel. The wire will be reeled on large spools standing on each anchorage. One end of a wire is fastened to the anchor bars, and the light of the wire passes around the rolling wheel, which moves on a carrying rope over the river. This wheel carries two wires across the river at one time. These two wires are together, and while they are being adjusted another wheel on the other side of the rope travels backward and carries two wires in an opposite direction, the idea being that while one gang of men adjusts the two wires, which will take about ten minutes, two new wires will be carried over on the other wheel for the men to adjust.

After 280 wires have been taken across the river and adjusted they are tied together and become a strand. The strands will have an open eye or loop at the end, which will go around a casting known as a cable shoe. When the strands are completed, they will be formed into a cylindrical cable by large steel clamps, which serve also to hold the suspenders which connect the floor system to the cables.

The Congregation Smiled.

A certain clergyman when preaching extemporaneously touched on the subject of miracles. Some people, he said, had difficulty in accepting the miraculous stories of the Bible, as, for example, the story of the speech that Balaam's ass made to his master.

Looking solemnly at the congregation the preacher hammered in his contention with the remark, "Why should not God make an ass to speak—he made me to speak."—New York Tribune.

use **Wigley's** LICORICE TABLETS made with pure SPANISH LICORICE. Unsurpassed for cure of COUGHS & COLDS. 5 and 10c PACKAGES.

OUR GLYCERINE TABLETS

For all Throat Affections. 10 and 25c BOXES. Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. **Wigley's** 863 Broadway - NEW YORK.

For Christmas Our New Collars.

Quimby and Durham Arrow Brand. 2 for 25c. Space in front is uniformly even and remains so. 2½ and 3 inches in height.

Coon Brand Double Link Collars, 25c.

Pajama Suits now \$2.00.

Men's Fine Leather Covered Cane Umbrellas.

Monarch Full Dress and Fancy Shirts. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Men's and Boys' Colored Shirts, cuffs attached, 50c.

The Best Unlaundered Shirt in the world, long or short bosom, 50c.

DOLL'S Hat, Glove and Shirt Store. Sole Agents for Fav Stockings and J. B. Stetson Fine Hats.

THE BEE HIVE

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP

The Left Over Holiday Goods

The Fancy Things and Toys left from the Great Holiday Selling at this store are not so very many when the quantities we had of these goods are considered.

We do not want to pack them away but will offer them at such tempting prices that they will not last long and some people will be pleased with their bargains, for the rule of the reduction will be about

ONE-HALF OFF.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN

AT THE END OF THE DREAM.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY
By Howard Fielding. 

A LMA had no idea that she was deserting her husband. From her point of view she was merely relieving his mind of her temporarily. He would worry less if she were not before his eyes.

She could not help him. She could not even encourage him. Their affairs had come to such a pass that there was only one possible subject of conversation between them, and five minutes' discussion of it never failed to drive them both out of their wits, for the subject was the worst in the world—money, the root of all evil.

Mr. Jones—that was the unromantic name of him—had been the victim of a great, yellow, clammy, golden vision. He believed that he knew how to transform his life into the salary manager of a vast enterprise, the practical owner and controller of it.

Alma was the first person to whom he confided his hope. That was in the month of November, during their engagement, and the vision was so for him. It became, by that time, the great compulsion of his life, and they would have a good deal to say about it.

Christmas passed, and the compulsion was still there, but in a new way. It was now a new life with the new year. They both believed that they would be more than rich before the snow was off the ground.

Nothing could be more unjust than to say that Alma married Sydney for the

come back, and he said nothing at all about business, for he knew that she despised him and would believe in no more dreams.

Their correspondence from the middle of November until Christmas day was a miracle of evasion. Each was waiting for the other to make the first advance. He had been sure that he would beg her to be with him at Christmas, but he did not. He sent her an extravagant sum of money to buy presents, but she paid it all away, feeling sure that she should need it soon. Her gifts to him were the work of her own hands. He sent her only some pretty trinkets and a letter that was worth a basketful of diamonds.

"I want you to come back on New Year's day," he wrote. "We shall begin life over again in a new home that will be very different from the old one, but for happier. I smiley trust, than any home I have yet made for you. I am no longer a dreamer. We shall start this time with real realities."

That was substantially all he said about his affairs, but she understood everything. The crash had come, and she was glad of it. Unpleasantly glad. She had begun to have a deadly fear that he would wait for some chimerical success before summoning her. She welcomed failure, since it had accomplished the same result.

Yet she had a certain vague dread, a distrust of herself. She knew that all her tastes were luxurious and that they had been exaggerated by the reckless life of the last two years. She could see the signs of it in her own mind. She made resolves that had the fervency of prayers, and she wrote brave letters.

She had but one communication from him, and that dealt only with the arrangements for her journey and their meeting at the end of it. The letter was not cheerful in tone, and though it seemed to have been written under ordinary business hours, it was not upon the paper of the Winthrop Electric company, with which he had been so long connected.

On the return trip Alma had to change cars at a junction station, and she boarded the wrong train. It proved to be a delayed express that did not ordinarily stop there, and it went through like a cannon ball, arriving in the city nearly two hours ahead of the way train which she should have taken.

Although it was a holiday, she telephoned at once to the Winthrop company's offices, reminding them that they were never wholly closed. Even if her husband was no longer connected with the establishment his address might be known. He had not mentioned it in his letters.

A boyish voice came over the wire. "Is who here? Which Jones? Oh! Yes! He's here, but he's gone. He's coming back in about an hour. You M. S. Jones? All right, I'll tell him. Wait till I look up the address in the book."

The address was forthcoming presently, and it gave Alma a shock. She happened to know the place. A picture of that dreary row of flats, as much alike as so many squares of gingerbread, rose suddenly in her mind. However, she had sworn to be brave, yet she couldn't help thinking that to Sydney still held his old position in her life. A far cry, economy, a little too far, but there were the deans. She had almost forgotten them.

She started a cab and was speedily and luxuriously transported to the region of her new home. The row of flats was a little different than she remembered it, and there were a few more children on the steps than in the days when she used to drive through that street. Her entry into a crowded, a side of which she was considerably ashamed.

The sensation of searching for her husband's name at the bell stations in that tall white life encountered a solid plate in a room. She had a strange fear that somebody she knew would see her.

It must be remembered that Alma had never been poor. Her family had small means, but they lived well in a pleasant village. Since her marriage she had conducted herself like a millionaire. His poverty was outside the line of her experience, and its aspect began to frighten her.

The name of Jones was not among the buttons, and Alma sent a bright-eyed, dirty-faced boy with a message to the janitor. The boy returned, bearing two keys tied together with a soiled ribbon.

"It's the second flat, west, next door," said he. "I'll show you."

Alma was trembling with excitement. The sudden realization that she would



"DO YOU MEAN THAT YOU COULD LIVE IN A PLACE LIKE THIS?"

see Sydney again eclipsed all other considerations. Her hand was so unsteady that she could hardly unlock the door which her guide pointed out to her.

When it was open, she perceived an uncarpeted private hall. She stepped hastily into the parlor at the front. There were only a few pieces of furniture on the bare floor, with some rugs rolled up and tied with cord.

And indeed Sydney encountered an unexpected obstacle. There could be but one. It flashed upon her suddenly that that was ill, but she did not say that. She was ill, but she did not say that. She spoke of a cold contracted on the journey.

Sydney replied in a letter full of tenderness and solicitude for her health, but he did not say much about leaving her to



HO! THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

chamois skin bag that hung by a gold chain around her neck. She had spent scarcely any of the money which she had taken away with her and not a penny of that which Sydney had sent.

It came to her mind with great clearness that in this bare parlor she was a rich woman. She could set some home in order and maintain it for some months, with due economy, and long before her funds could run out her husband would be in a position to bear this small burden lightly.

"I thank God," she said, with deep feeling, "that we are out of our troubles. Why under the sun didn't we do this long ago?"

She felt a sense of real security for the first time in many months. Sydney's great coup sank to its proper proportions. It was no longer a necessity. They would live and love without it.

She began to examine the bits of furniture. They were fine old-fashioned things, very much to her liking. It warmed her heart to think that Sydney had remembered her preferences so perfectly. She studied the possibilities of the little suite and was very happily engaged in laying plans for its embellishment when she heard a voice that sent her heart into her throat.

"Alma!"

He was outside the door. In an instant she had flung it open, and they were in each other's arms.

She drew him from him and laughed through her teeth.

"It will be perfectly lovely here!" she cried. "We shall not worry any more. We shall be happy. This is indeed the new life. I feel as if we were living married all over again. This, of all, is the happiest new year."

His mouth opened indifferently two or three times before any voice came out of it.

"Do you mean to tell me," he said at last, "that you could live in a place like this and be happy?"

"Look at me," she answered him.

"How long since you have seen me like this?"

"By heaven, it's true!" he cried. "You are your old self!"

He glanced around, pressing his hand against his forehead as if dazed.

"But there's nothing here," he said.

"How could we get along?"

"You dear old boy," she answered, "you've always taken care of me, and you always will! You'll be a rich man yet, Syd. I've got more faith in you this minute than ever before."

"Love and faith!" he cried. "Alma, I've been a brute. I ought to have told you, but I wanted to see if you'd come back to me gladly, not knowing. Yet I never meant this. This is all pure chance."

"What do you mean?"

"Dearest, I never saw this place before. Whether it belongs to one of our company's innumerable Joneses I can't say, but that boy at the office gave you the address of an assistant bookkeeper. May be he is really here as I have been if this is happy to his home. As for you and me, Alma, I've made my coup. We are rich!"

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR'S.

Peculiar Etiquette and Festivities of the Celestials.

The Chinese are not troubled over the beginning of the century and waste no time in discussing the simple matter whether it contains 99 years or 100. Their "century" begins and ends with the reigning monarch, or, rather, it corresponds to the reign of one emperor. When he dies, time begins anew, with the year 1. This simplifies matters, and each reign forms a separate century, so to speak. The incoming year, which begins on Jan. 23, is the twenty-fifth of the present reign and consequently the year 25.

The Chinese New Year began last year on Feb. 9. It is a movable event, being regulated by the phases of the moon. Each month corresponds with the lunar calendar, and there are 13 months in a

year. The notation is made by a board of astronomers in Peking. The month is not divided into weeks, and there are no Sundays. A Chinese takes a year when he wishes or can afford it. The temple is open every day in the year, and when he feels a little too wicked he burns a taper, takes off his shoes and prostrates himself before the avenging fowls, whom he treats propitiously with offerings common-urate with his manifold sins. During the New Year holidays, which last about a week, the temple is crowded day and night with worshippers, each praying for the particular god whom he has most offended.

The poorer class observe the festival one day or longer if their money lasts.



CHINESE NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

The wealthy keep it up for a week, and some men return to China to visit their relatives and perhaps buy a new wife.

The celebration begins at daylight by the young people exchanging visits. The older people wait for a more reasonable hour. Those who keep open house have the "spread" in the center of the room, the feature of which is a pot of boiling tea. Upon the entrance of a visitor he shakes his own hands and mechanically expresses the usual "Happy New Year" formula. The host also shakes his own hands and returns the same good wishes. A tiny cup of boiling tea is then served, which the visitor gulps down with one swallow and without wincing. As a matter of form he samples the sweetmeats and hands out from his cardcase or capacious pocket a visiting card and receives in turn one from the host. The card is a red piece of paper about five inches in length by three in width. It is folded so as to leave the name of the giver on the front top edge. These cards are pasted on the wall for remembrance or future reference. Some like them away in books. Families call upon each other. But young men do not call upon young ladies. That is not in good form. During the week functions are given at the restaurants, at which the young people meet, but so far as I can learn there are no private whisperings of soft nothings. The conversation is general, and the parents of the young women are always present. At these and other functions at stated intervals are the only occasions when young people meet prior to their marriage. Of course opium smoking is in order, and housewives exchange the pipe freely in their visits to each other.

The Chinese calendar is a book of about 200 pages usually, depending upon the quantity of historical and astronomical matter the geographical editors may have collected. Of course the reigning monarch occupies a great deal of space and is highly eulogized as the illustrious son of the moon, etc., and perhaps as of greater importance than the moon from the writer's standpoint. The calendar is printed on ordinary brown paper and begins at the end, the reverse from our manner of reading or printing a book.

J. M. SCANLAND.

Omega Oil

ACHING BACKS—There are a whole lot of women (and men too) whose health would be good if they didn't have trouble with their backs. The back is the vital part of the body that requires strength. A weak back weakens you all over. You may have



leg and arm muscles like prizefighter, but those muscles won't do you any good if your back is weak. Nature supplies in Omega Oil all that is needed to make the muscles of the back strong. It is a green-colored, oily liniment. Rub it in at night before retiring, or get some one else to do

it for you. Keep up this treatment for a little while, and your back won't hurt any more. If weak women will use more Omega Oil outside and less drugs inside, they will be better off. You simply rub it into the pores, and next day you'll feel its good effects. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Never take a substitute for Omega Oil. If your doctor persistently refuses to give you what you ask for, the Omega Chemical Co., 275 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle prepaid, for 50 cents in cash, money order or stamps.

Drop a quarter in "The Independent" Want Columns and get what you want.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East—2:12 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1:14 p. m., 4:34 p. m., 7:55 p. m., 10:22 p. m.

For the West—4:12 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 10:45 p. m., 9:35 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, O.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS	
Train	Time
Southbound	
AKRON	1:14
COLUMBUS	1:22
Northbound	
COLUMBUS	1:14
AKRON	1:22

Train Run by Central Standard Time

Train	Time
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Northbound	
COLUMBUS	1:14
AKRON	1:22

Standard Time

Train	Time
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The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co. Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

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PRINCELY TROUBLES.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTIES OF VICTORIA'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

Princess Louise Back in England After Nine Years in the Little Duchy of Anhalt—Good Wishes Disappointed.

When the Princess Louise of Steswick-Holstein, daughter of Princess Helena of Steswick-Holstein, who is in turn the second daughter of Queen Victoria, was married in 1891 to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, the people of Windsor presented her an address, together with a gift. Part of the address read: "We are glad to present to your highness our respectful and hearty congratulations on your marriage. We earnestly hope and believe that your highness is entering on a long course of many years in which you may enjoy the happiness which your union with his highness Prince Aribert of Anhalt now promises."

How far the kindly wishes and hopes of the good people of Windsor have been fulfilled may be judged from the fact that recently, after nine years of



Photo by Schaarwachter, Berlin.

PRINCE ARIBERT OF ANHALT.

wedded life, the princess and her husband were judicially separated, and the princess has gone back to England to remain. She is an English princess by birth, education and training. The oldest brother of the Princess Aribert, Prince Christian Victor, lost his life recently while serving in the army of his grandmother in South Africa.

Princess Aribert is 28 years of age, and her union with the German prince has not been blessed with children. Her husband, who is the younger son of the Duke of Anhalt, is about eight years her senior. The duchy of Anhalt is one of the smallest German principalities comprised in the German empire and is situated in the heart of Prussia, about 70 miles southwest of Berlin. Its population is only about 275,000, and it is a full fledged duchy and as much a member of the German empire as the great kingdom of Prussia itself.

An Eight-year-old Pianist.

A little 8-year-old girl is just now the talk in the musical circles of New York, for she can draw from the keys of the piano the most difficult music written for that instrument. Her name is Hattie Scholder, and she is the daughter of a barber. Her father has had hard work thus far to pay for the musical education of the young genius, and it is intended to send her



From a recent photo.

HATTIE SCHOLDER.

on a tour to gain funds for her future education. She is of a thorough musical temperament and has been playing the piano for more than three years. Little Miss Scholder is a dark eyed, peculiar looking little girl. Mark Hambourg, the eminent pianist, after hearing her play, called her a marvel. It is confidently predicted that she will have a splendid musical future.

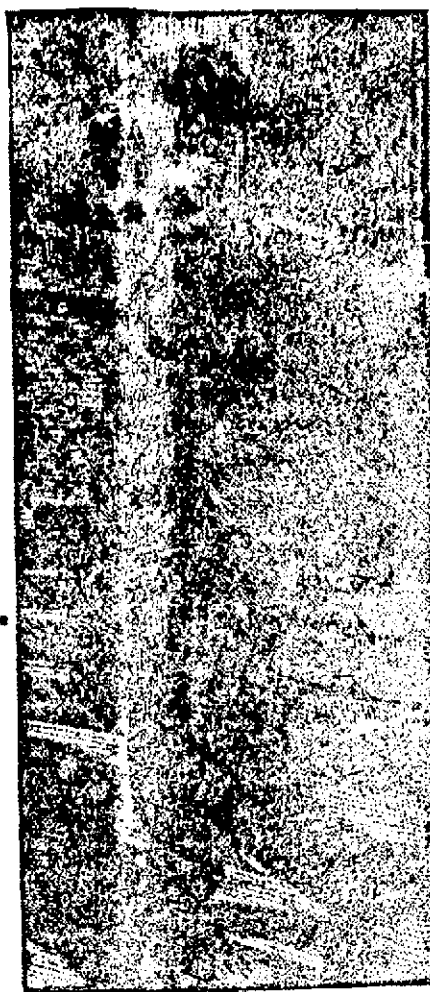
Enough to Make a Horse Laugh. Hostler—What was that man talking about?

Livery Proprietor—He said he merely came in to ask if we were going to have any automobile sleighs to hire out.—Indianapolis Journal.

COMPTROLLER DAWES.

The Young Man Who Has Charge of Uncle Sam's Currency.

Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency of the United States, is a very busy official these days, since the passage of the new financial act. This modification of the national banking laws permits the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in small places. The for-



From a recent map shot.

CHARLES G. DAWES.

mer minimum was \$50,000. The new law also permits national banks to issue notes up to the full par value of their bonds deposited in the United States treasury instead of 90 per cent as heretofore. The increase in circulating notes from March 14 to Nov. 30 of this year is \$77,880,570, all of which means more work for Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Dawes is a very young man for his responsible position, for he was born in 1865. He is a native of Ohio and was graduated from Marietta college and from the Cincinnati Law school. He formerly resided in Lincoln, Neb., where he had a large business and legal interests. In 1895 he moved from Lincoln to Evanston, Ill., to assume the presidency of the Northwestern Gaslight and Coke company.

Mr. Dawes accumulated a moderate sized fortune and became president of a Chicago bank, besides holding other positions of financial responsibility. He wrote a book on finance which pleased President McKinley, who had served in congress with the father of Mr. Dawes. In the early part of 1897 the president offered Mr. Dawes the position of comptroller of the currency, which he accepted.

Mr. Dawes is a quiet, kind hearted and companionable man. He is devoted to children, his own youngsters among them. Should Secretary Gage retire from the cabinet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the young comptroller of the currency would succeed him.

A Youthful Star.

Miss Lulu Glaser gained quite a reputation as leading lady of the Francis Wilson opera company when she was the youngest leading lady on the American stage. She is now only about 20 years of age, and she has achieved the



Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

LULU GLASER.

dignity of stardom and has a company of her own. Miss Glaser is singing the title role of "Sweet Anna Page," a comic opera whose scenes are laid in England at the time of the landing of William III and has achieved considerable success in the character. Miss Glaser has sung in a number of comic operas, among them "The Devil's Deputy," "Erminie" and "The Lion Tamer."

Temper and Law.

The English law of libel makes profanity a money saving vice. If you call a man a thief and cannot prove your assertion, you cannot libel. If, however, you garnish your description by any of the adjectives usually deemed unfit for publication, any libel action brought against you will fall through, for the law says your profanity proves that you have lost your temper, and therefore you are not actionable for your words.

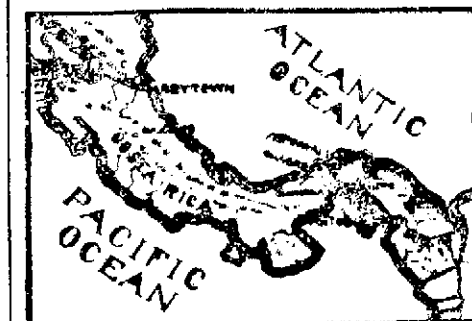
UNDUG WATERWAYS.

THREE CENTURIES OF ISTHMIAN CANAL SCHEMES.

Untold Loss of Life and Money in Vain Efforts to Connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—Five Panama Routes.

The first decade of the new century will probably see the completion of one of the grandest engineering feats ever undertaken by man, the opening of a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The way is almost clear for the construction by the United States of the Nicaragua canal. It will be a fitting end to a long series of attempts, disasters and enormous expenditures.

The project of a waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific was a favorite one with early Spanish explorers and geographers. They believed, however, that a natural route existed and spent much money in the endeavor to discover it. The unhealthy conditions prevailing in many parts of this region



VARIOUS PROPOSED CANAL ROUTES.

caused innumerable deaths and much loss of treasure. Other Spaniards of the early time believed that a waterway would have to be cut and that the project was practicable. Gomara, the Spanish historian, who died about 1560, indicated four routes where a transisthmian canal could be cut—the Nicaragua route, now upheld by the United States; the Tehuantepec route across the isthmus of that name in Mexico and two across the isthmus of Panama.

The project was discussed all through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the need of an interoceanic canal was freely admitted on all sides, but nothing definite was accomplished until the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1805 Alexander von Humboldt, the great scientist and traveler, declared a canal feasible, and in many succeeding years commissions appointed by our own and Spanish-American governments surveyed routes for the canal. Not until 1881, however, was work of any importance done, and then it was on the ill fated French Panama scheme. The French are still digging away at their canal, but it is a matter of very grave doubt that a practicable canal will ever be constructed across the isthmus of Panama. The difficulties are enormous and much greater than those attending the construction of a canal across the Nicaragua route.

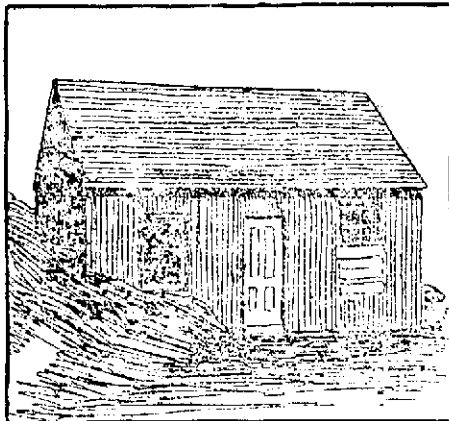
The latter has at any rate a chance of success and, according to the recent report of the canal commission, a very good one.

DALY'S EARLY DAYS.

Where the Millionaire and His Bride Spent Their Honeymoon.

Marcus Daly at the time of his recent death could draw his check for millions, owned many blooded race horses and magnificent residences, yet it may well be doubted that he was as happy as in the olden days when he dwelt with his young bride in a little clap-boarded cabin among the mountains of Utah. He was only a poor prospector then, with very little money and mighty slim prospects of getting any, but he lived there nearly two years and worked his mining claims early and late until he went entirely broke. The offer of a foremanship in Montana carried him away from his tiny home forever, but he fully intended to return to work his claims again.

In after years when he had accumulated millions of dollars in mining and other pursuits Daly never forgot the lessons he learned in the little cabin.



THE DALY CABIN.

It is recorded of him that up to his death he used to leave his bed at half past 6 and begin his work as early as

any clerk in his employ. If over a man earned the title of self made man, Marcus Daly was that man. He was born in New York and drifted to San Francisco at 18. The first occupation of the multimillionaire was digging potatoes, and though it nearly broke his back he stuck to it for three weeks. Then he struck out for the mines as a prospector and soon developed wonderful ability as a mining expert.

While he was only a poor miner he married, and by a strange coincidence his wife's sister is the wife of the brother of Daly's bitterest enemy, William A. Clark. It is told by the people of the vicinity that Daly revisited his old cabin about a year before his death.

A New Joy.

Mrs. Poppers—Oh, John, you must raise side whiskers!

Mr. Poppers—What? You've often told me you hated such things.

Mrs. Poppers—I want you to raise nice long ones, like Mr. Markley's. He called today, and baby enjoyed pulling his whiskers so much! It was too cute for anything!—Philadelphia Press.

ROSE TO THE OCCASION.

The American Girl, as Usual, Managed to Win the Trick.

A man who is back from a visit to Paris and Germany is telling a story which ought to make the great American eagle flap his wings with pride. It happened at a little railway station in Germany. Gruenwald by name, while the man who tells about it was waiting for a train on a branch line which connects with the main line at that place. Besides himself there were at the station a party of American tourists of the kind you read about in English books and an English family of the kind you read about in American books. The Americans were loud voiced and ungrammatical. They laughed a great deal and they ate peaches, the stones of which they threw at a post to test their marksmanship. They were persons for whom Uncle Sam himself would have felt apologetic, and they displeased the haughty British motherfamilias greatly. To the younger members of her family, a gawky boy and a lanky and "leggy" girl of the typical elongated English variety—they were objects of great interest, however, and the girl in particular edged nearer and nearer, to her mother's great disgust. At last she was so near that mamma could endure it no longer.

"Clara!" she called in her loudest voice, "come away at once. You might be mistaken for one of those disgusting Americans!"

A pretty young American looked up and swept Clara from head to foot with a calm glance. Then she went on eating peaches.

"Don't worry, madam," she called out cheerily. "There's no danger of that—with them feet!"—Washington Post.

He Despised Tobacco.

The healthful or reverse action of tobacco has been an absorbing question for decades and one hard to settle. Emerson, cautious as he was, was once drawn into a discussion on the subject and, being a nonuser of the weed, was an ardent advocate of its abolition as a marketable commodity.

"Did you ever think about the logic of stimulants?" he asked. "Nature supplies her own. It is astonishing what she will do if you give her a chance. In how short a time the gentle excitation of a cup of tea is needed! Conversation is an excitement, and the series of intoxications it creates is healthful. But tobacco, tobacco—what rude crowbar is that with which to pry into the delicate tissues of the brain!"

A Bold Defense.

"An enlisted man once put the president of a court martial in a difficult position," says a writer in Cassell's Magazine. "The court martial was trying the soldier for some fault or other. When the evidence—and it took an unusually long time—had been given, the president asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in his defense."

"Well, sir," said the man, "I can't see how this 'ere court can sentence me, for Major Jones 'as been reading a paper under the table the 'ole blooming time, and Captain Smith 'as been making me into a caricature on the blotting pad, and as for Lieutenant Brown, 'e 'asn't 'ad his commission a year, and don't count anyways!"

Powers of Endurance.

"When my grandfather was a young man," said the boy with a snub nose, "he could run ten miles without stopping."

"I heard my grandfather make a prayer 25 minutes long once at a prayer meeting," responded the boy with the dirty face, "an it didn't feaze him!"—Chicago Tribune.

House Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.

RUCKER'S Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the Liver and Kidneys

And purify the BLOOD. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of STOMACH disorders. Removes all kinds of

...WORMS... KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN. Price, 50 Cents.

For sale only by CRAIG, The Druggist.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO. PITTSBURG, PA. At all Druggists. 25c and 50c.

CHATTANOOGA

"FINEST TRAINS IN THE SOUTH."



A la Carte

The Cafe service on Queen & Crescent trains is noted for its excellence. Meals are served a la carte. Snowy linen, sparkling crystal, noiseless servants and a faultless menu give zest to appetite. The

Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Ry. and Plant System trains Cincinnati to Florida carry cafe, parlor and observation cars. Free chair cars on nighttrains.

Winter tourist tickets at reduced rates. Write for particulars. W. W. DONNAY, T. P. A., CLEVELAND, OHIO. W. J. MURPHY, GEN'L. MANAGER, W. G. RINEHART, GEN'L. PASSENGER AGENT, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

ATLANTA

Wanted—A Husband!

Must be strong and never have a lame back.—Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

Remember

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an up-to-date DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

RIDER & SNYDER,

Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

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TO CALIFORNIA...

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Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road FINEST SCENERY.

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Chicago and North-Western Railway.

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY--ABSOLUTE PURITY.

ROYAL GARDEN TEAS

Sold only in Bour's celebrated Bond-Linen Package, with the Blue Strip Seal. Accept no substitute.

ASK YOUR GROCER

Ask for these Goods at

W. Graham's, J. B. Yetzer's, Graze & Sonnhalter's, R. E. Edwards', Sonnhalter Bros., H. A. Bowers.

HAZING AT WEST POINT

Efforts of Colonel Mills to Suppress the Practice.

REVIEW OF THE WHITTAKER CASE.

South Carolinian Who Was Expelled For Mutilating Himself—The Cadet Boos Inquiry—Religious Organization at the Military Academy. Peculiar Custom of the Cadets.

The newspapers, the clergymen and other critics of the management of the West Point Military academy have made a mistake in using the Whittaker case as an illustration of the brutality and injustice suffered by the cadets in that institution, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record. They have evidently forgotten that a court of inquiry which sat in the city of New York for several months and was open to the public found that Whittaker had assaulted himself, that he had nipped his own ears and had tied himself to his own bedpost in order to excite sympathy and escape the disgrace of dismissal from the academy.

Whittaker was a mulatto appointed by a colored congressman from South Carolina, bright, vain and unscrupulous. If he had conducted himself with manly modesty, as Roscoe Bruce has



COLONEL ALBERT L. MILLS.

done at Harvard, he would doubtless have been equally a favorite among his associates, but he was what they call a "smarty." He intruded himself where he was not wanted and otherwise defied the customs and traditions of the institution. This sort of conduct always provokes hazing. The cadets consider it a part of their business to take the conceit out of such fellows, and Whittaker was subjected to discipline. At the same time he stood very low in his classes, and after various and repeated warnings, which he disregarded, the faculty was about to dismiss him, when he was discovered one night tied to his bedpost and bleeding from both ears. He reported that certain upper class men whose identity his sense of honor did not permit him to reveal had tied him down and cut the lobes of his ears off.

There was a howl of indignation all over the country, and an investigation was ordered to satisfy public clamor, but the evidence was so clear that the court was unanimous, and Whittaker was expelled in disgrace. His subsequent career has demonstrated that he was without moral responsibility, for he soon developed into a disreputable character and when last heard from was keeping a gambling house on the Mexican border.

Last summer in a series of letters from West Point I discussed the hazing question at length and described the efforts that were being made by Colonel Mills to break it up. The cadets were very reluctant to abandon the practice, because they believe it a necessary and important part of the discipline of the institution. It is always a rule that each class changes its opinion of hazing as it advances beyond the period of the hazing. But Colonel Mills appealed to the pride of the cadets in the institution. He convinced them that public sentiment was opposed to hazing, that the reputation of the academy had suffered from both false and true stories that had been printed in the newspapers, and he finally succeeded in persuading the cadets to agree to abandon the practice. Colonel Mills was not superintendent at the time Booz was in the academy—he was on the field at Santiago and in the hospital recovering from his wound—nor was there any special effort to suppress hazing at that time.

The cadets at West Point and also at Annapolis are taught courage, manliness and truthfulness as much as mathematics and gunnery, and there is a higher standard of honor among them than is found in many other educational institutions. A boy who is guilty of falsehood or conduct unbecoming a gentleman is boycotted.

Cadet Booz is said to have written his mother that no Christian boy could stay at West Point. This statement was emphatically contradicted by more than half of the cadets, who are members of the Young Men's Christian association and attend the prayer meetings and other religious exercises of that organization two evenings in the week. No branch of the Young Men's Christian association in the United States has more genuine vitality than that at West Point, and it is entirely on the part of the cadets, who support it out of their allowances for pocket money. Cadet Mitchell of Mattoon, Ill., was the president last year; Cadet Burnett of Illinois is the president this year, the same who wrote an indignant

letter to the minister who preached the funeral sermon over Cadet Booz. Cadet Burnett is a manly and muscular Christian. He is one of the tackles on the football team and one of the first in other athletics, but finds time between his sports and his studies to do much active religious work, and every cadet in the academy will tell you that he is admired and respected for it, because his comrades know that his religion is genuine.

I use Cadet Burnett as an illustration because he is the president of the Young Men's Christian association, but there are a hundred or more young men in the corps of cadets who are just as conspicuous in religious work as in athletics or scholarship, and not one of them has ever been an object of ridicule or derision.

Miss Warner, a sister of the author of "The Wide, Wide World," has a Sunday school at West Point composed exclusively of cadets whose membership is entirely voluntary. They attend because they enjoy it, because they are interested in the study of the Bible, and so much so that they are willing to devote an hour of the time allowed them for recreation to hear Miss Warner's sweet expositions of the Scriptures. None of them stands any higher or any lower in the estimation of the professors and his fellow cadets on this account.

It is a matter of ordinary cadet life that a certain number of boys who have had religious training at home should belong to the Young Men's Christian association and attend Miss Warner's Sunday school. They are not obliged to and receive no credit for doing so, but these same cadets would strip and fight a man who insulted them for the same reason that they observe their religious duties. Nobody who is familiar with West Point life will believe the greater part of the testimony taken thus far by the court of inquiry in the Booz case.

One of the peculiar customs at the Military academy makes the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association an asylum of refuge for the verdant "plebes" when they are being tormented by the "yearlings," as the sophomores are called. The rooms are in the main barracks over the arched entrance and are reached by two iron stairways from the quadrangle, in which most of the "devilling" to which the freshmen are subjected takes place. A new boy who is being teased by older cadets can always find peace and quiet and a comfortable time with books, papers, magazines, music and other amusement in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association, which are always open except between bedtime and reveille. For weeks after a new class comes into the institution these rooms during recreation hours are filled with the greenest freshmen, who learn very soon that their tormentors dare not follow them there, and you can often see them dodging through the passages to escape notice as they work their way to this asylum. This, however, is not a rule of the institution, but a custom of the cadets which has the force of law.

HAVANA'S SEWERAGE.

Electric Pumps For the New System to Be Installed Soon.

A new sewerage system for the city of Havana contemplates the use of considerable electrical machinery as a part of the equipment.

The sewage of the entire city is to be collected on the west side of the harbor, thence carried across the harbor in a siphon, raised at the main pumping station 24 feet and discharged through an outfall tunnel and sewer 1,190 meters long and thence into the sea in 30 feet of water through two five foot pipes, says The Electrical Review. At the discharge well on the west side of the harbor, where the sewage is first collected, a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons per day, 11 foot lift, direct coupled to an electric motor, will be installed for temporary use while the siphon and permanent station are being built and for emergency use thereafter. It is proposed to purchase the current required to drive this pump.

In Vedado, a suburb of Havana, two substations which will be of underground masonry construction will be built. One of these will contain two sublifts, each consisting of a motor and direct coupled centrifugal pump with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons of sewage per day for a lift of nine feet, and the other will contain two sublifts, each with a capacity of 800,000 gallons per day, the lift being 10½ feet. Both substations will be arranged to work automatically. These stations are both to be supplied from two direct coupled electric generating outfits of 12 kilowatts capacity installed in the main Vedado pumping station.

Charity by Lot.

According to a Triest correspondent, a wealthy Greek who recently died at Corfu hit upon a novel way of disposing of his wealth. According to his will, he has left in trust his money to the archbishop of the island, who is to hand over the interest on it to one poor Cretan every year who will be selected by lot. Each year the names of claimants will be sent in to the archbishop, who is required to make full investigation into the merits of each case. Those thus chosen will then ballot for the coveted charity.

New British Naval Squadron.

It is said that the British admiralty has decided on the formation of an additional naval squadron for home service. The exact character of this new squadron has not transpired, but it is understood that the intention is to attach it to the present reserve squadron, although employed as a second channel squadron, the new fleet being kept at home when the channel fleet is on a cruise and vice versa.

LAWSON'S GREAT COUP.

Boston Financier Tells How He Started the Copper Trust.

LARGE MONOPOLY BEING FORMED.

Millionaire's Wild Seventy Mile an Hour Ride From Boston to New York Was to Aid in a Conference to Fasten the Company's Hold—Bostonians' Love of Copper.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, man of many millions, financial genius, horseman and the yachtsman who is about to build a yacht to contest for the honor of defending the America's cup, did not take that wild 70 mile an hour ride from the Hub to New York for naught, says the New York Journal.

His appearance at the conference in New York city of the other copper magnates and Standard Oil kings, headed by H. H. Rogers, was essential, for Tom Lawson knows as much about copper dealings as any other of the men at the conference. It was Lawson who made a study of the copper industry and went to H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller with the result of his studious researches. He said to them, "Put \$100,000,000 in copper, and the capital will double itself."

"Tshaw! Foolish, foolish!" these money kings retorted. But Lawson persevered. He produced figures and facts, all that any reasonable capitalist would require, and said, "Now investigate for yourselves and see if I am not right." These men of millions, Rogers and Rockefeller, did investigate and were amazed at the discoveries they made. With a fraction of their combined wealth they found they could purchase copper stocks in mines far below their value and come into practically complete control of the copper industry.

Today these men and Lawson are the largest holders of copper in the world. Truly they are copper magnates. The original wealth which they invested has come back to them twofold, and the millions invested are as secure as if deposited in the vaults in the treasury at Washington.

Standard Oil men are called monopolists by education. Rogers and Rockefeller and Stillman and the rest of the Standard Oil clique interested in copper are forming a great copper monopoly, Wall street says. The scheme is to control the copper output of the United States, and the hurrying of Lawson to New York on the special train was a part of that scheme. His presence was necessary in effecting the negotiations looking toward the purchase of the mines near Butte City, Mon., owned by the Montana Ore Purchasing company, of which Frederick August Heinze is president and general manager. Associated with him are Arthur P. Heinze, John MacGinnis and Stanley Gifford, who are officers in the company. It is said that great pressure was brought to bear upon Heinze and his associates to force them to sell out to the Standard Oil crowd, and behind this pressure were threats to attack the company's stock in a manner which would prove detrimental to the property. It is understood now that the deal in millions which caused Lawson's flight to New York has gone through practically, and Lawson is given credit for the successful conduct of the transaction.

Thomas W. Lawson is not popular with the men of Wall street, but this comparatively young man has evidenced to the shrewdest of financiers his ability to handle and manipulate great properties and coin millions. It is said of Lawson that he has reaped as many as a million dollars in one day and had investments which earned millions while he slept. He has lost, too, as much as a million dollars between sunrise and sunset.

His greatest achievement as a financier was when he showed H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller how to make millions out of copper. It is an interesting story, doubly so when told by himself. Here are his own words:

"Boston," he said, "is the home of copper investments. That may sound strange to many, but the fact remains that for 50 years copper has been the only speculation indulged in by Bostonians. It came natural for me, therefore, to take a hand in the copper game. The only way the Bostonian gambles in a big way is in his coppers."

"Chicago gambles in wheat, New York in stocks and running horses, but old Boston has never been weaned away from copper. The old Boston chap doesn't think it is gambling to dabble in copper stock. Many years ago Boston laid the foundation of its present wealth through Michigan copper, and Calumet and Hecla is the cause of Boston's wealth today."

"In this early day copper was practically unknown outside of Boston. For several years I had been conducting an investigation in the copper industry, one of the greatest in the world. I found that one pound of copper, which any one could take out of the ground for 6 or 7 cents, could be sold at its place of consumption for 12 and 14 cents. In other words, I found that there was a profit of 100 per cent. I figured out that that was an enormous legitimate industry. Learning this and feeling satisfied that there was a great future in the metal from a business point of view, I investigated with the view of ascertaining why large capital had not been invested or interested itself in copper."

"I found that the big investors in America regarded it purely as a gambling game and would not touch it. It did not appeal to them as a good investment. They did not look beyond their nose. They associated copper with the sheathing on old wooden vessels as its only market, and their con-

viction in this regard was made stronger when they watched the gradual disappearance of wooden vessels, they being supplanted by steel and iron craft. In the false position they took the Bostonians did not seek to discourage them."

"I found that the copper industry itself made a return of 100 per cent and that it was as safe and sure an investment as the 6 to 8 per cent steel, and, second, I found that I could interest capital in the working copper mines of the United States. Then I felt that a few lessons on copper would be profitable learning to capitalists, and I started out to educate a few of them to my way of thinking. I did not attempt to interest them in the undiscovered or undeveloped mines, as is being done today. I sought interviews with a few men who controlled \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, and I said to these men: 'If you let me go out and invest your money in improved copper mines, I will bring you back stocks of ownership that have copper enough ahead so that you can go and see the stored up dividends to make it absolutely sure that the earnings will continue indefinitely and give returns of 25 to 40 per cent on the investment. That being the case, and we find that we have \$100,000,000 invested in such property, we can educate the investors of the world as to the surety and legitimacy of the investment, and immediately the result will be brought about that capital will compete for the ownership of the property until it has run the return from 25 or 40 per cent to 5 or 7, and therefore when this is accomplished the property can be recapitalized on the basis of its modernization, and the \$100,000,000 will swell into \$500,000,000.'

"The men to whom I made this talk are H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller. They said to me:

"'Lawson, you must be crazy.'

"'But,' I said, 'you go ahead and investigate and give the matter thought. Think it over well.'

"Well, they put on their thinking caps and made exhaustive researches and finally came to my way of thinking, and today I can say that I absolutely demonstrated I was right in every word I said. At that time Montana Copper could be purchased on the market at \$50 a share. It had just risen from \$25. That was a natural rise. Anaconda could be bought at \$20, Calumet and Hecla at \$225 and other copper stocks in the same proportion. Today these stocks—some of them increased 500 per cent—are stiffer than when they could be bought at the prices I have quoted. So the increase of these three pieces of property alone was: Montana, \$45,000,000; Anaconda, \$48,000,000; Calumet and Hecla, \$73,000,000, an aggregate of \$166,000,000.

"These men of wealth and I started in a broad, systematic way—no speculation or boom, but in an earnest effort to put the industry on a basis commensurate with its worth, having the standard of capital and modern methods. In that we have succeeded."

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY.

Plans For Raising Wheat For Macaroni in the United States.

Shipment is now on the way to Washington of some macaroni wheat seed which, it is hoped by Secretary Wilson, will be the starting of another home industry, says the New York Tribune. The experiments which have been made are satisfactory and lead to the belief that a considerable part of the country can successfully grow these wheats, better perhaps and cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The Dakotas have given the best results thus far with the spring varieties of macaroni wheat. Jared G. Smith, chief of the division of seed and plant introduction, who has this matter in hand for the department, is confident that American macaroni will be the result of these importations of Russian seed, and he thinks it not improbable that steps will be taken soon which will result in the establishment of macaroni factories in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He says:

"The first thing to start the movement is the erection of a factory to handle the crop, as there is no market for this wheat at present in the United States, since it is not good for bread. However, before building factories it would be necessary to contract for a certain acreage of this wheat. But I think this could be done easily. There would be greater profit in this crop than in other wheat. In Marseilles macaroni wheat is worth from 10 to 15 cents a bushel more than bread wheat. The industry of raising and milling this wheat in the United States must, however, be treated as an entirely separate proposition from bread wheat growing and manufacture. It would be as well to call it by some other name, for all the details must be on a different basis. Present grain elevators would not handle this hard wheat, and present machinery would not convert it, so that for these reasons the growing and finishing of macaroni wheat must be approached in a comprehensive manner. Nevertheless the field, I think, is inviting to both farmer and capitalist."

Holding the Back.

The Italians are not likely to view the outcome of the affair in China with equanimity, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The expenses incurred by them in assisting in the relief of the ministers have made a hole in the budget, and the indignant taxpayers are already beginning to ask what it will be stopped up with.

Premier of All of Them.

An American girl employed in one of the departments of the Paris exposition received 117 proposals of marriage from men of 14 different nationalities. The American girl, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is in demand wherever she is.

NOVEL HANGING RAILWAY

Cars Hang Down From a Single Rail on a German Line.

ROAD EIGHT MILES IN LENGTH

For Five Miles It Lies Over the Wupper River—Each Car Can Carry Sixty Passengers—Possibilities of the Line in Solving Rapid Transit Problem.

Mr. Eugene Langen is not a poor inventor on the brink of a fortune because his invention has proved a success, writes D. Allen Whitney in Ainslee's Magazine for January. He was a sugar manufacturer, and he decided several years ago to connect his sugar works in the valley of the Wupper river with the great industrial centers of Barmen and Elberfeld, in Germany. He began with the purpose of building an electric surface road. But the country is so uneven that he found the cost would be enormous. Besides, everybody objected to the building of such a road on account of the danger at grade crossings.

"If we cannot run cars up and down the hills," said the sugar maker after a prolonged spell of thinking, "why not try to run cars above them?"

After two years of experiments and consultations with electrical engineers he decided to try the plan which has resulted in the system now in practical operation. Unhappily Mr. Langen died before his invention got beyond the experimental stage. But his ideas were carried to success by the engineering firms that had been building under his instruction. The road is a trifle over eight miles in length. Along five miles the line lies above the Wupper river. The remaining three miles follow the country road to Volhwinkel. The company thus economized on the heavy expense that usually confronts the railroad builder when he has to buy up private land. The road cost \$50 a foot to build, including stations, all erections and equipment. The total cost was \$2,400,000.

Looking at a train from the street it seems to be hanging bottom upward. The wheels roll above instead of beneath the cars, and the underside of each looks much like the top of an American day coach. The machinery which we are accustomed to see beneath an electric car is located upon the top, and a remarkable fact is that the wheels roll along a single rail instead of two. The capacity of the cars is for 60 passengers each, and the interiors are divided into first class, second class and smoking compartments. Incandescent lamps furnish illumination, while electric heaters warm the occupants in winter.

Inside the cars resemble the ordinary coach, with the aisles in the center and plush lined seats on either side. The passenger buys his ticket, hands it to the gatekeeper and steps from a platform level with that of the car. When the train starts, it seems as if he were on a steamer getting under way except that there is no clanging of gongs or jingling of bells. The rumbling and rattling common to travel on a steam railroad is absent. The feeling is as if he were sailing through the air, for beneath him the houses, factories, people and other objects appear to be moving silently but rapidly backward. This is the only indication that the train has started except a slight swinging motion, which is increased when going around the curves, of which the road has a number. Those troubled with dyspepsia are liable to become "seasick," but they should be willing to suffer this inconvenience on account of the novelty of the ride.

In the operation of the Langen suspended railway, as it is termed, trains are made up of two and of four cars. Along the road are 18 stations. The trip from one terminus to another is made in less than half an hour, as an average speed can be attained, including stops, of 19 miles an hour. The superstructure is made unusually heavy, as the system is double track or rather double rail, consequently no "head end" collisions can occur. To avoid any other accidents an automatic block system is in use by which the motor-man is notified whenever another car is within 500 feet in front of his car. As soon as this distance is exceeded a signal is shown allowing him to go ahead full speed if desired. In addition to this precaution each car is fitted with an American airbrake, also with an auxiliary electric brake.

Some engineers who have examined the road call it a "mechanical monstrosity" and say another will never be built like it. Others believe that it offers a solution of the problem of rapid transit in large cities where space is too valuable for building surface railways. They argue that such a line built to operate "up town" trains along one street and "down town" trains along an adjacent thoroughfare could be operated without difficulty in the heart of New York or London at a safe speed of 50 or 75 miles an hour, depending merely upon the size of the motors. The danger of a car becoming derailed is less where it is suspended from one rail than when it is above the ordinary track. The danger of top heaviness is also entirely eliminated. The theory has been advanced that the Langen system could be applied to an ordinary elevated railway, one set of trains to be operated on an ordinary track by the third rail or trolley system and another set below the track, but supported by the same structure, using the Langen system. So it is possible we may yet see not only an upside down but also a two story mode of transportation in the world's great cities.